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Tributes to

Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources providing testimonials lauding the 16th President of the United States

Surnames beginning with

P-Pe

From the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

71.2009.085.02116

J. R. P.

Lincoln in the South.

In the spring of 1865, during the armistice between Johnston and Sherman, I had gone from camp into Atlanta to learn the news. Senator Wigfall of Texas was in Atlanta, on his way, I think, to the Trans-Mississippi. I was in the rooms of the commandant of the post with some gentlemen, listening to the interesting conversation of Wigfall, when the news of the assassination of Lincoln was brought in. The words of Wigfall and the impression produced by the news upon those present — all Confederate soldiers — so impressed me that I wrote his expressions down in my note-book the same day. An impressive silence of some moments was broken by Wigfall: "Gentlemen, I am —— sorry for this. It is the greatest misfortune that could have befallen the South at this time. I knew Abe Lincoln, and, with all his faults, he had a kind heart; but as for Andy Johnson —" Here he assumed an expression of intense hate and brought his clenched fist with force upon the table — but what he added is too profane to print in these pages.

Frankfort, Ky., 1886. *J. R. P.*

In this connection we quote from the article by the Ex-Confederate General Longstreet in The Century for July, 1885: "Without doubt the greatest man of rebellion times, the one matchless among forty million for the peculiar difficulties of the period, was Abraham Lincoln."—Editor.

Palmer, Rev. James

LINCOLN DEPICTED AS REAL CHRISTIAN

Not Church Member, but Deeply Religious, Dr. Palmer Says

STUDENT OF THE BIBLE

His Faith Revealed by Prayer in Crises

What messages are the churches bringing to the people of New York? To answer this question The World for eight years has published reports of sermons on Mondays.

"Abraham Lincoln was not a member of any church. He was not the product of a church or of a Sunday school. Yet he was a Christian," said the Rev. Dr. James Palmer in his sermon yesterday morning at the Sound View Presbyterian Church in the Bronx.

"It is our privilege to honor one of our greatest American heroes this morning," said Dr. Palmer. "To few men has it been given to render such conspicuous service to his country as Abraham Lincoln. Yet we are reminded that he was not a member of any church, and the question arises, Was he, then, a Christian? For the sake of the youth of our country, for the sake of all who reverence Jesus Christ, this question should be answered fairly."

Dr. Palmer went on to say that in answering in the affirmative he would first state that Lincoln more than any other American of history embodied the spirit of America. He said that that does not signify the spirit of the country to-day, of America the world power, America the commercialized Nation, but rather the spirit of America in the days of the pioneers.

"The three things which dominated the spirit of the people of those days were adventure, liberty and brotherhood," Dr. Palmer asserted.

"The Americans of that Nation-building era were rugged and brave men and women. They were persons who subdued the forces of nature and lived much under the stars. They were woodsmen, flat-boatmen and pioneering farmers. And above all they were men of religion. Many of them journeyed beyond the region of churches and away from the ordinances of organized religion, but they had not journeyed away from God.

Knew His Bible

"Lincoln as the embodiment of the spirit of America had the kind of religion that colored not only his serious thinking but his humor, which was colored by references to the Bible showing how well he knew that book. To think of a man speaking and writing as Lincoln did without a deeply religious nature would be to brand him with base insincerity. Always he mentioned God with reverence and with serene confidence."

Dr. Palmer spoke of the qualities in Lincoln which resembled those of Jesus Christ. He said that research and study have drawn this conclusion about the secret of Christ's majestic power: "He was compassionate. He was self-sacrificing. To him God was perfect reality.

"Now consider Lincoln in the terms of this measurement. Has there ever been a heart more compassionate? Jesus was moved with compassion when He saw the multitude. Lincoln was moved with compassion when he saw the slaves. Jesus never condemned slavery or commanded emancipation. But He announced principles in the light of which slavery is unthinkable. Lincoln breathed the air of free America and applied the Christian doctrines.

"It was the destiny of this compassionate man to live in war time. For pathos and sympathy does literature contain anything which surpasses messages written by Lincoln at that time? Listen to this, written to a mother who had lost her five sons in the service: 'I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavements and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.'

"It is far from my intention to parallel the martyrdom of Lincoln and the death of Jesus Christ. The two were not the same, but we can observe the spirit of sacrifice which Lincoln shared with his Lord, the patient endurance which enabled him to endure the insults and the opposition of his own Cabinet. He could overlook their petty vanities because he had learned to marshal his thoughts under the stars.

"Faith expresses itself in prayer more than in any other way. In evidence of Lincoln's faith we may say that again and again while decisive battles were raging, the great President was found on his knees seeking the will of the Father. Listen to this in his 'Farewell to Home Folks'—'Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. . . .'

"What would Lincoln's message be to the youth of to-day? We have the answer to that question in what we have just been saying. The man who embodied the spirit of America would say 'Be loyal to that for which the Nation is founded.' He would say 'Highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.'

"The man of compassion and self-sacrifice would point the youth of to-day to the Son of God, Jesus Christ, whose spirit made him great. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the sons of God."

HE SAYS Lincoln Was Embodiment of American Spirit

THE REV. JAMES PALMER

The Rev. Dr. James Palmer is Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, and Director of Community Service at the Biblical Seminary in New York, and also pastor-in-charge of the Sound View Presbyterian Church in the Bronx. In a few months Dr. Palmer will celebrate forty years of service in the churches of New York. Since his graduation from Union Theological Seminary, he has served among the wealthiest and the poorest congregations of the city, including the Manor Chapel of the South Reformed Church, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
FEBRUARY 10, 1930

Palmer, Gen. ~~J.~~ John M.

Gen. J. M. Palmer Will Be Speaker For Lincoln Day

Dr Jour 1 Feb 6-38

Justice Evan A. Evans To Address Association At Annual Dinner.

The Abraham Lincoln association will observe Lincoln's birthday Saturday with a public meeting at 2:30 p. m. in the circuit court room of the Sangamon county courthouse and a dinner for members and their guests at the St. Nicholas hotel at 7 p. m.

"Lincoln and His Military Experts," is the subject selected by Gen. John Macauley Palmer, who will be the speaker in the afternoon. General Palmer served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and in China during the Boxer campaign. During 1906-1907, he was governor of the district of Lanao in the Philippine islands. In 1917-1918, General Palmer was the assistant chief of staff of the American expeditionary forces and was commander of the Fifty-Eighth infantry brigade in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Following the World war, when the national defense act was before congress, he served as adviser to the miltary committee of the United States senate and during 1921-1923, was aide-de-camp to General Pershing. General Palmer is the author of several books, including "Washington, Lincoln, Wilson—Three War Statesmen," and his life of "General Von Steuben," which has just been published. General Palmer is a brother of Dr. George T. Palmer of Springfield.

The principal speaker of the annual dinner will be Presiding Judge Evan A. Evans of the United States circuit court of appeals, Seventh district, Chicago. His subject is, "Lincoln's Faith that Right Makes Might." Judge Evans graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1897 and in 1933 this university conferred upon him the degree of L.L.D. He was appointed by President Wilson to the circuit court of appeals in 1916.

Logan Hay, president fo the association, will preside at the dinner and Governor Henry Horner and General Palmer will speak briefly.

Palmer, Gen. John Maculey

Hails Lincoln for 'Butting In' on Army Chiefs; General Says President Was Badly Advised

By The Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—General John Macauley Palmer of Kansas City conceded today that Abraham Lincoln did interfere with his Civil War generals, but said that the only criticism should be that it did not come soon enough.

General Palmer, in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the Abraham Lincoln Association, said that Lincoln was "a great war statesman struggling against the toils of bad organization, bad military policy and bad professional advice."

On Lincoln's 129th birthday anniversary, General Palmer challenged the theory of some historians that the Civil War was prolonged because the President was always "butting in" and changing his generals.

The speaker gave this answer:

"If he (Lincoln) had followed his common sense hunch to interfere a few months earlier, he would have shortened the war by at least a year. But for some time he believed that his professional military advisers knew something about their profession."

General Palmer, writer and soldier who has served in Cuba, China, the Philippines and France, contended that the regular army offi-, with "a total paralysis of intelligence," refused at the outbreak of the war to help train militia regiments.

Governor Richard Yates of Illinois, he said by way of illustration, sent volunteer regiments into the field with the trained help of only one officer, a rejected West Pointer, U. S. Grant.

Denouncing the generals for "negligence and incapacity," General Palmer also said that the War Department at that time was under faulty organization, with the commanding general independent from the Secretary of War.

One of the errors cited by General Palmer was the shouldering upon General McClellan early in the war the double responsibility, inevitably leading to failure, of commanding both the general headquarters and the army of the Potomac.

Lincoln should have interfered in that situation at once, the speaker contended.

While General Lee kept up a series of Southern victories, Lincoln finally used the trial and error method of seeking capable commanders until Grant received the supreme command, General Palmer said, adding that Grant had had the opportunity to develop leadership in the Mississippi Valley campaigns.

REED

Palmer, Mrs. George T.

HONOR LINCOLN AT BANQUET OF COLORED BODY

Ill. State Journal 2/12/1929

"The man who does not [illegible] himself of the right of franchise, is not entitled to the privilege of American citizenship. The man who permits his vote to be corrupted by any party or organization—who permits his free choice to be taken from him—who votes for personal profit or gain—is a citizen all right—an American all right; but a very weak and corrupt and dishonest citizen and a very unworthy American."

This was but one thought from the message given last night by Mrs. George T. Palmer, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs, to those who attended the annual N. A. A. C. P. Lincoln banquet held last night in First Methodist church.

Mrs. Addie W. Hunton of New York, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also gave an interesting address in which she urged that the colored people devote themselves to development of their race that they might secure the full measure of freedom which Lincoln gave them.

Mrs. R. A. Bird was mistress of ceremonies and introduced Mrs. Palmer.

Mrs. Palmer spoke as follows:

"It was with very genuine pleasure that I accepted the invitation to be with you tonight to celebrate the birthday of the Great Emancipator; with very great pride, as a citizen of Illinois and a citizen of Springfield, that I join you in doing homage to Springfield's greatest gift, not merely to the American nation, but to the world at large.

"Lincoln has long ceased to belong to us of his home city; long ceased to belong to Illinois or even to the nation. He has become not only a world figure; but rapidly, within the past decade or two;—when the years have carried us far enough away for us to see him clearly;—he has become the foremost figure of all lands and of all time.

"It is impossible for me to add even a word to the tributes which have been expressed in the greatest eloquence of the century. It is impossible for me, much as I might desire it, to add one whit to your appreciation of him. In Springfield particularly, where the most distinguished men of the world have come to pay homage to him, it seems that the story of Lincoln has been fully told;—that the entire language has been exhausted;—and yet we feel that not one syllable of this great meed of praise has been excessive or undeserved.

"But if we are unable at this time to add to the laurels of the great son of Illinois;—if we are unable to add to his glory except as the devotion of a loyal people must ever add to the glory of a man;—there is occasion to draw from the life and the teachings of Lincoln the inspiration and the wisdom which are needed in meeting the problems of life such as he once solved for us.

"I come to you tonight as the president of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs; as the leader for two brief years of an organization they will avail themselves of it; not for the benefit of the negro; not for the benefit of any race or class or creed; but for the benefit of the nation as a whole?'

"And we, who are more newly emancipated—the women of the nation who have borne and raised and educated and aided and inspired their sons, who were real citizens while they themselves remained a governed people—we are grappling with the same questions today. It was not until a full half century after the emancipation of your race—not until 1920—that the women of the nation were given the right to voice their opinions in the ballot at the polls or to participate in self-government.

"And now we are asking, as your people are still asking and as this organization is especially asking: 'How can we employ the vote, not for the interests of women, but for the best interests of the nation as a whole? How can we awaken our people to the responsibility which the gift of self-government has placed upon them? How can we demonstrate effectively that the emancipation of women is of real and lasting benefit to the whole people? How can you prove that the nation has really benefited by the emancipation of the negro?'

"The women of the nation—the educated, tax-paying women—waited long and, on the whole, not impatiently for the recognition of their right to civic equality with men. As far back as 1867, when franchise for the negro was being actively agitated, suffrage for women was being pressed; but, singularly enough, those very men who were urging the justice of the right to vote for the negro turned a deaf ear on the plea of women.

"Horace Greeley, who was actively interested in negro emancipation, received a plea for votes for women with the remark: 'If you persevere in your present plan, you need depend on no further help from me or from The Tribune.' Horace Greeley, George William Curtis, Theodore Tilton, Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison—whose names should be familiar to every colored child in the land—battled vigorously for the emancipation of your people, but saw no reason for the citizenship of their mothers, their wives, their sisters and their daughters. Even your own Frederick Douglass, burning with enthusiasm for the citizenship of the negro, was apparently interested only in the complete freedom of the negro man.

"In those days, when your people were seeking freedom, there came as a reply to your plea the contention that the negro did not want the vote and, to a limited extent, this was doubtless true. Among the old homes in Kentucky and in other parts of the south there were former slaves who had been raised and treated kindly by their masters; who were, in reality, members of the household. Many of these did not leave their masters when the emancipation proclamation was issued. Many of the older ones begged to be retained when the ravages of the war had left their masters so poverty-stricken that the very support of these old retainers was a serious problem.

"Many of these had no desire for citizenship. They wanted only the easy, gentle life of the old estate and the kind and friendly protection of their white folks. They had never felt the bitter sting of slavery, and some of them were heard to say that they were better off before the war than they were after the war. But the great mass of your people, who cent Americanism and of one hundred per cent patriotism, and I believe that, if Lincoln were here tonight, he would want to know what percentage of good citizenship we have attained through the gifts he handed down to us.

"Some time ago—I do not recall just where—I read an article putting squarely to the reader the question: 'Are you one hundred per cent American?' and among others, the author asked these questions:

"'Do you always register so as to preserve your right to vote?

"'Do you always go to the primaries so that you may have a voice in selecting the candidates for public office, or do you stay away from the primaries and complain of poor candidates and corruption in politics?

"'Do you study the qualifications of candidates or do you vote blindly with your party or on the order of the political boss?

"'Do you personally make an effort to defeat bad candidates or to aid in the election of good candidates?

"'Are you actually acquainted with the records of your officeholders and public officials? Do you ever stop to investigate whether they are doing the people's business well or ill?

"'Do you endeavor to give support to the honest and competent officeholder and have you the courage and the interest to combat the dishonest and incompetent officeholder?

"'Are you as critical of graft and inefficiency among those of your own party as among those of the opposing party?

"'Do you honestly schedule all of your income and property for taxation or do you attempt to conceal them? Are you willing to accept questionable political favors from unscrupulous officials?

"'Do you report known violations of the law to the proper officials or are you content to regard such violations as no affair of yours?

"'Do you yourself obey the laws of the nation, state and municipality regardless of whether you approve of these laws or not? In other words, do you support the laws or do you break down the laws?

"'Do you endeavor to avoid serving on the jury and then complain of the miscarriage of justice?'

"These are but a few of the tests of the hundred per cent American—but a few of the inquiries which we can address to ourselves tonight to determine whether or not your people and my people are making good use of the citizenship—whether we have justified and proved the wisdom of the first and second emancipation. That we are doing as well as men have done before us is merely begging the question.

"I am not urging the use of the ballot for any narrow, political purpose. While I am affiliated with one of the major political parties, I would not influence you to vote blindly with that party if I could. Much as I should like to see my own party succeed, if it lay within my power to command the entire vote of your people and the entire vote of the women of Illinois for my candidates, I should not lift my voice to do it. I should prefer to see the women of Illinois vote thoughtfully and in accordance with their convictions, rather than to see them vote for the people of my choice. I should prefer to see your people vote unwisely than to see them vote under dictation or not vote at all.

"I am not interested in the ballot in the interest of any party or any group of men. I am interested in the use of the ballot as the badge of your citizenship; as the mark of your intelligence and superiority; as the emblem of your Americanism.

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of 70,000 citizens scattered over the state in more than 600 different clubs and organizations. I am privileged to speak for this organization which represents more fully than any other organization the womanhood and the woman power of Illinois. I represent a people newly emancipated;—but recently made citizens of the state and nation,—and I am wondering if we are not facing today problems in many ways similar to those which confronted your people when emancipation came to you as the gift of Lincoln;—problems which, incidentally, you have not yet fully solved.

"Lincoln began the emancipation of your race. It was his spirit and it was his influence which gave it impetus. He did not live, however, to see it completed. The emancipation proclamation—the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, ratified on Dec. 18 1865, freed your fathers and your mothers from the shackles of slavery and removed from the face of the American nation a shameful blot which only years can completely erase. It guaranteed to your people freedom from abuse and tyranny; it guaranteed to you the right to pursue your lives as you choose; but did not permit you to change or modify the conditions by which you were surrounded. You were freed men so far as the control of your own bodies and your own actions were concerned; but you were a governed, not a self-governing people. You were not citizens of the United States That proud distinction was denied you for several years.

"It was not until March 30, 1870—after Lincoln had gone to his great reward and slept here in Springfield among the friends he loved so well—that your real emancipation came with the ratification of the fifteenth constitutional amendment in which it was declared that 'the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.' It was then that your emancipation was complete. It was the thing that Lincoln doubtless foresaw. It was the thing which, with his great sense of justice, he would have carried out if he had been spared to us for a few more years. He did not live to see his great act of emancipation completed.

"With the right to vote; with the right to govern yourselves and to participate in the government of others: with your full emancipation and citizenship, came great responsibilities for which you were, naturally, not fully prepared. I can imagine that to the leaders of your people—to those who had been favored with liberal education—there came sleepless nights and thoughtful days. Over and over arose the questions: 'How best may we employ this great new power which has come to us? How can we best prepare our people for their responsibility? How can we cause them to realize the importance of their privilege so that had felt the scourge—who had labored in the cotton and the cane—did want something better, though it was not clear to them for many years how this new, mysterious thing they called the ballot could bring them the much-desired new order of things.

"And in the struggle for the emancipation of women there unquestionably are those who cared nothing about it. Some of them were women to whom life had always been made soft and easy; women who had never had to struggle for their daily bread; women whose social and civic conscience never had been touched or awakened; women who never had suffered through gross misgovernment; women so indifferent or so ignorant that they had no conception of what citizenship and self-government mean. And this little minority were quoted over and over again to prove that all women were willing to remain a governed people.

"For four or five decades after the privilege of citizenship had been given to your people, you groped more or less in darkness. At first you were deprived of your lawful rights by intimidation as effective as the bonds of slavery. Then came the time when you permitted yourselves to be used as pawns by white politicians. White men and even unscrupulous negro politicians prided themselves on the fact that they could vote vast blocks of the negro population. One of the great political parties, possessing many splendid traditions, instilled into the minds of the negro voters the conviction that they owed their liberty and freedom to but one political group and this party demanded that the negro vote to fulfill that obligation rather than for the welfare of the nation or even of his own people. Gradually you are emerging from this corruption of your ballot and this prostitution of your citizenship until today your great fault, as is the fault with women, not so much that you vote corruptly as that you do not vote at all.

"I imagine that if Lincoln walked the streets of Springfield tonight, as Vachel Lindsay has pictured him to us, or if he stood here before you, he would awaken again that wonderful eloquence of his and would cry out, not against the cruel bondage which once restrained you, but against the deadening apathy and indifference which still restrain you and prevent your being citizens in the way that he would have had you:

"And I am inclined to feel that if Lincoln had lived. If his great power for good had continued, women would not have had to wait for half a century to be given the thing that he wanted given to you. And I believe that, if he came to us again tonight, he would demand an accounting of our stewardship and of yours.

"Lincoln had never used the term 'a hundred per cent American.' That term came with the picturesque language of Roosevelt. But Lincoln thought in terms of a hundred per

The man or woman who does not avail himself of the right of franchise is not entitled to the privilege of American citizenship. The man or woman who permits his vote to be corrupted by any party or organization—who permits his free choice to be taken from him—who votes for personal profit or gain—is a citizen all right—an American, all right; but a very weak and corrupt and dishonest citizen and a very unworthy American. The man or woman who does not vote is not a citizen and is not an American at all.

"I can see the long arm of Abraham Lincoln raised tonight; I can see the massive hand and the long forefinger pointing at you whom he befriended; pointing at the women of the state whom I am sure he would have befriended; asking us and all of us what we have done with the power he gave us; what we have done with our citizenship for the nation for which he gave his life, and I am wondering what we can answer.

"Do you know that at the last presidential election, when the world was but emerging from the darkest tragedy of war we have ever known; when the course pursued by the United States might settle well or settle ill the fate of the entire world—do you know that at that general election but 49 per cent of the legal voters of the nation went to the polls. I am wondering how much the negro and the women contributed to this disgraceful showing. I am wondering what Lincoln would have said about that. I wonder if he would not tell us again of the government of the people, by the people and for the people, and if he would not ask us, sad and disheartened, if his words and his life and his sorrow and his sacrifice had been completely lost upon us.

"We cannot add to the glory of Lincoln by anything we can say tonight. We cannot equal in eloquence the things that have already been said, and I believe, as I know my Lincoln and you know yours, he would be quite indifferent to our words of praise. He disliked the traitor; he despised the man in whom the spirit of patriotism did not burn; he had contempt for him who ignored his obligations to the government. And some way I can imagine that he would say to us tonight, with the gentle smile of the beloved Father Abraham: 'Do not pay your tribute in words. If I have served you, show your veneration and your love and your friendship for me by making the best use you can of the best gifts that I could give you.'

"He held the nation together when it was all but torn asunder. He restored it to us for its future greatness and its future glory. He gave to your race, as later came to women, the right to make of these United States whatever we may choose. It seems to me that the greatest and most far-reaching tribute we can give to the Great Emancipator tonight will be a solemn pledge to accept and wisely employ the gifts and the heritage which he has passed on to us."

At the close of Mrs. Palmer's address, a chorus composed of Mesdames Fisch, Pettiford, Mitchell and Meek and Messrs. Moss, Meek and Ware sang "The Prayer."

Mrs. Bird then introduced Mrs. Charles Gibbs who gave a brief but eloquent talk in introduction of Mrs. Hunton.

Mrs. Hunton spoke in part as follows:

"The national association which I represent stands for just one thing — justice to all people to whom justice is denied. The national association is not one of blacks or of whites, but an association of humanitarians. Gladstone said there are three immutable things in life—state, home and

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Pam, Judge Max

WORLD IN NEED OF ANOTHER LINCOLN, SAYS JUDGE PAM

Chicago Jurist Delivers Address at Cabin Where Great Man Was Born

[By Tribune Leased Wire]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—Judge Max Pam of Chicago today delivered a Lincoln day address at the Hodgenville cabin, where Abraham Lincoln was born, his theme being Kentucky's and Illinois' Greatest Contribution to Civilization. Tonight he spoke on Abraham Lincoln, a Masterpiece of God, at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church in this city.

"In some inscrutable way this republic, ever since its birth, was destined to struggle for and become the champion of democracy," said Judge Pam in his address tonight. "Its charter of existence, the Declaration of Independence, gave it the breath of life and consecrated it and all its people forever after to the cause of liberty and of freedom.

Lincoln's Task Incomparable

"The struggle under Washington found cohesion and substantial unanimity among his people. Under Lincoln the country was divided against itself. Under Washington the fervor and spirit of patriotism established a oneness of power and feeling which spurred to success.

"Under Lincoln, so bitter and acrimonious was the feeling, so strong was the dissension, so irreconcilable the differences, that brother fought brother, father against son, neighbor against neighbor, with a rancor and hatred that made the task of Lincoln incomparable and well-nigh impossible.

"Had Lincoln failed, the cause of human freedom would have suffered a severe blow, but a still greater blow might have followed the tragedy of the fall of this great republic, and in that fall there might have perished from the earth the greatest agency for liberty and fredom and civilization cast by destiny.

Need of Another Lincoln

"The world conflict of today is the result of the years, yes, decades, even centuries of strife and discord.

"In this great upheaval there are outstanding figures, but in all the nations involved and among all the people affected, there is no outstanding spiritual leader. Would there were a Lincoln to counsel and lead—a Lincoln possessed of that divine understanding that would bring to bear a judgment of clear, convincing concept of the rights and the wrongs from which would be wrought a peace and a tranquillity that through justice and through righteousness would endure forever."

Parker, Addison

DES MOINES REGISTER 2-12-40

'Truest Symbol of Democracy'

'Abraham Lincoln in 1860: the Voice of the Great West.

By Addison Parker.

The winter of 1860 found Destiny nearing Abraham Lincoln. His loss of the United States senatorship to Douglas in 1858 led him to believe that his public life was ended. But it was not so.

The old Whig party had crumbled. It had been decaying for years; but so long as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay lived, it could not die. The great Webster was now gone, and Henry Clay had become a part of the dust of the Kentucky he loved so well.

LINCOLN.

Neither could the Union dissolve so long as these two men lived. The waves of disunion broke in vain against the powerful eloquence of Webster and the magnetic leadership of Clay. They held the Union together by compromise until the North had grown strong enough to hold it together by arms. But now they were gone. The Whig party was no more.

A new voice had arisen in the councils of the nation. It was the voice of the young and confident prairie states of the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Hope of the Nation.

The words of Stepen A. Douglas, replying to Webster in the great debate of March, 1850, were coming true.

"There is," thundered Douglas, "a power in this nation greater than either the North or the South—a growing, increasing, swelling power that will be able to speak the law to this nation—and to execute the law as spoken.

"That power is the country known as the Great West, the Valley of the Mississippi . . . There, sir, is the hope of this nation, the resting place of the power that is not only to control but to save the Union."

As the winter of 1860 merged into spring, it was evident that the great debates on slavery and secession were about to be ended. Hot-headed men were ready to "cry havoc! and let slip the dogs of war." The issue of slavery and disunion was to be decided on the battlefield and Destiny moved closer to Lincoln.

Greeley Too Early.

The Republican convention met in Chicago on May 16. Senator Seward of New York was the leading candidate. The Illinois delegation had little hope of nominating Lincoln, other than for vice president.

Horace Greeley telegraphed the New York Tribune on the night of May 17 that Seward would be nominated on the first ballot, although Greeley was opposed to Seward and was busy telling the delegates that the political firm of Weed, Seward & Greeley had been dissolved by the withdrawal of the junior member.

But other forces, too, were at work. On May 18, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for president. DESTINY HAD REACHED OUT AND TOUCHED THE SON OF NANCY HANKS. THE STRANGE, MYSTIC, HALF-PROPHET, HALF-FRONTIER FIGURE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS PLACED ON THE ROAD TO IMMORTALITY.

★ ★ ★

Sustaining Hope and Courage.

In these times, when democracy is being assailed on every front—when both within and without its house there are those who would destroy it—its friends can gain strength by turning to its greatest exponent, the man whose birthday we celebrate today.

In his tolerance, his homely virtues and faults, his forbearance, his patient wisdom and his righteous anger—all springing from the warmth of the prairie soil that produced him, the common and the great alike find a sustaining hope and courage.

The arrogance of power has always betrayed the common man. It has ever enslaved and degraded him. Whether it functions under the name of Fascism, Communism, or Dictatorship, the result is the same—the degradation of man. "When we defend democracy," it has been said, "we do not defend a political system; we defend humanity."

Parker, Addison

han 300,000 Circulation! ★ DES MOINES SUNDAY REGISTER 2/12/39 ★ NOW! More Than 300,

Abraham Lincoln As He Is Seen Today

His Love of Justice, Tolerance and Democracy Recommended for All.

By Addison Parker.

"There is no new thing to be said of Lincoln. There is no new thing to be said of the mountains, or of the sea, or of the stars. The years go their way . . . but to mountains and sea and stars men turn forever in unwearied homage. And thus with Lincoln. He abides."—Homer Hoch.

—

A century and thirty years ago today—on a Sunday morning, Feb. 12, 1809, a son was born to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

PARKER.

In a cabin made of logs, with a floor of packed dirt, a door on leather hinges, one window through which could be glimpsed the low dark hills of Kentucky, this son was ushered into a frontier world of storm and calm, of mystic longings and wilderness loneliness. He was named Abraham after his grandfather. Thus did immortality come to Hardin county.

Uneasy World.

It was an uneasy but vigorous and pulsating world—that world of 1809. Napoleon Bonaparte was striding like a Colossus over Europe. Nations were cringing before the tri-color of France. Italy, Prussia, Austria, one by one were humbled by the greatest soldier of the modern world.

England alone challenged his course. Britain was the one barrier in his path. Waterloo was six years away. Beyond it lay the lonely island of St. Helena guarded by the somber and sullen sea.

In this country the new nation was facing difficulties. It was but twenty years since Washington had stood in front of the Old Federal Hall building and taken the oath as first president of the United States. Thomas Jefferson was quitting the White House in less than thirty days, and the studious Madison was succeeding him.

The Embargo act to keep us out of the quarrels of Europe had brought ruin to agriculture and industry alike. Britain was impressing our sailors on the high seas. France and England both were treating the young republic with contempt. Never had our national prestige been lower.

Slavery.

The issue of slavery was already looming low on the national horizon. Henry Clay, a dashing young Kentuckian, was winning his spurs in Congress. Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun were emerging from obscurity. These were the actors in the prologue to America's Tragedy. But down in Hardin County, Kentucky, destiny had reserved for the son of Nancy Hanks the supreme role in the final act of that great drama.

But forces other than war and dictatorships were at work in the world of Lincoln's youth. Science and mechanics were unlocking the store house of knowledge. Steam had been harnessed. Ships driven by steam power began to ply the oceans and opened up new lanes of travel. International trade now had the world for its stage of action. Power-driven looms and spindles in England were turning out textiles for markets in far off lands.

New notions of social justice were taking form. The French Revolution had made a tremendous impression on the minds of men. The rights of man were being boldly asserted.

"Magnificent Place."

A new civilization was shaping founded on these new inventions and methods of production — on these new theories and concepts of government. The eyes of war-burdened and tax-ridden Europe were turning to America. Individual freedom and security seemed to abound there.

De Tocqueville had written "The valley of the Mississippi is upon the whole the most magnificent dwelling place prepared by God for man's abode; and yet it may be said that at present it is but a mighty desert."

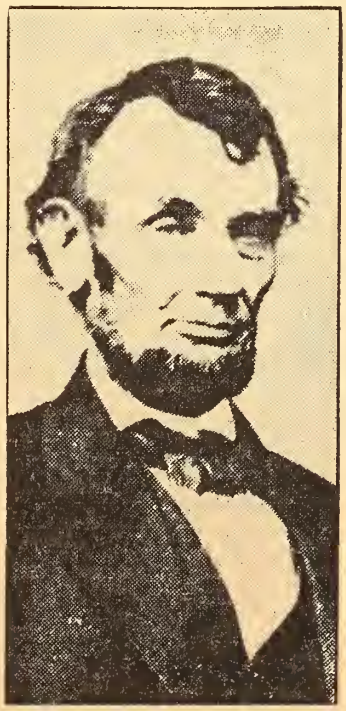
So the ships from Europe brought their thousands to America's shores. These hardy folks mingled with the pioneers from the east and swept on westward over the Cumberland road—or by way of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes into the Great Valley.

The railroad was coming. A transportation system as ancient as the Caesars was giving way to the iron horse. A nation was in the making and Lincoln was growing with it.

* * *

"The mood of an Epoch," says Owen Wister, "puts its stamp upon men." These were the forces that were shaping and forming the mood of Lincoln's era. But there was another force quite as potent. The spiritual force of the frontier—of the deep forests, the long unbroken stretch of prairie, the flight of the wild duck, the wide horizon, the brooding silence of autumn, the mystical change of seasons. These, too, were putting their mark upon young Lincoln. And so he grew.

* * * * * * * *



Lincoln.

"And thus with Lincoln. He abides."

Frontier.

The mystic quality of the frontier was in his being. Its simplicity was in his speech. The stamp of the out-of-doors was upon him. Here was the source of these fragments from his speeches:

"The mystic chords of memory" . . . "We shall meanly lose or nobly save the last great hope of humanity" . . . "Four score and seven years ago" . . . "With malice toward none, but with charity for all."

Emerson said: "See how the mass of men worry themselves into nameless graves while here and there a great soul forgets himself into immortality," and H. G. Wells has added, "Only those endure who took little from the world and left it much. They did not get, they gave: and in the giving gained eternal influence." In these sentences may be found the key to Lincoln's greatness.

'He Will Be Remembered.'

Through the mists and fogs of the centuries the great figures of history disappear and vanish. Their dust becomes a part of the elemental wealth of the world. Though their achievements be "cradled in stone and set with steel", they too will perish and be forgotten. But with the passing of the years the figure of Lincoln looms larger and larger. So long as men love justice and hate tyranny he will be remembered.

Today in a world devastated by war, overrun with bigotry, crucified by intolerance—when the rights of men are being challenged and freedom of the human mind denied, it is fitting that we in America, on Lincoln's birthday highly resolve "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

STUDENTS TO BROADCAST ON EMANCIPATOR

Virden Pupils to Present Lincoln Events Over WTAX Today

On April 9, 1865 when General Robert E. Lee surrendered his 30,000 starving Confederate troops to General Ulysses S. Grant, the North went wild with joy. The war was over! Yea, and victory was ours, they exclaimed! But President Abraham Lincoln did not ride through the streets in triumph. Instead, he stood on a porch overlooking the White House and said:

"My friends, this is a happy hour for all of us. But we must not keep hatred in our hearts. Remember, the Confederates are our countrymen again. Let the band play Dixie!"

Perhaps more than anything else this typifies the spirit of Lincoln, always willing to forgive and forget. In his very hour of victory he was willing to hear the battle cry of the enemy.

And so it is fitting that on the 130th anniversary of the birth of The Great Emancipator, WTAX should present "A Lincoln Radio Sketch" which portrays several significant episodes on the life of Lincoln from his birth on February 12, 1809 until that dark day in American history when his body was carried sorrowfully on that 18-day journey from Washington to his final resting place at Springfield—a victim of the assassin's bullet.

The program is under the personal direction of Atile Chiti, head of the history department of the Virden Community High school. The cast is composed entirely of Mr. Chiti's history students, each of whom is an ardent admirer of the great man from whose life they are about to record a few events. The program will be given at 3:30 p.m. today.

Parsons, Wick

Wick Parsons

Pacific-Southwest Review

"114th Anniversary of Birth of Abraham Lincoln"

By WICK W. PARSONS

Manager Savings Department Fidelity Branch Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank

Wick W. Parsons

Banks and many of the business houses of the United States are closed today in commemoration of the 114th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in a little log cabin near Hodgenville, Larue County, Kentucky. He was the 16th President of the United States, being inaugurated in 1861. Four years later, April 14, 1865, the nation was overcome with grief by the news that their President, who had dedicated his life that the "government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth," had been assassinated while attending a theatrical performance in the capital city.

H. G. Wells, the eminent English novelist and profound student of history, picks Abraham Lincoln as one of the six greatest men of all history. In an interview for the American Magazine on that subsubject, he says of Lincoln:

"He, better than any other, seems to me to embody the characteristics of America. He stands for your equality of opportunity, for the right and chance of the child of the humblest home to reach the highest place. His simplicity, his humor, his patience, his deep-abiding optimism, based on the conviction that right must prevail and that things must work themselves out—all these seem to typify the best that you have to give. And they are very rich gifts indeed. . . I think we are safe in including Abraham Lincoln in a list of permanently great figures; not merely because of his own greatness, but because of the spirit of America, which he, better than any other American, embodies and exemplifies."

Lincoln's life was not a happy one. Only his indomitable patience and optimism could keep his head above the tide of misfortune which so continually threatened to engulf him. In business he failed, and spent seventeen years paying up the debts of a worthless partner. Politically he was defeated again and again. The girl to whom he was engaged died and he later contracted an unhappy marriage. Yet in the face of these overwhelming obstacles he rose from a humble railspliter to the place of highest honor in the land. The story of his life and his kindly, homely philosophy have filled countless volumes.

Lincoln's mission in life was to advance the interests of his fellow men, regardless of their color, race, creed, nationality or politics. He was the servant of men rather than their master.

Lincoln's early life and training made thrift an inherent quality. He recognized the virtue of thrift and constantly encouraged those about him to save. Among his sayings on this subject is the following:

"Teach economy. That is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money."

THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1923.

Parton, James

James Parton's Prediction.

In 1862 James Parton, the celebrated biographical writer, made the following prediction in regard to Abraham Lincoln: History will say of Mr. Lincoln that no man of a more genial temperament, a more kindly nature, ever tenanted the White House; that he gave all his time, his thoughts, his energies, to the discharge of duties of unprecedented magnitude and urgency; that, hating no man, he steadfastly endeavored to win the confidence and love of all the loyal and patriotic, and that, in spite of four chequered years of such responsibility and anxiety as has seldom fallen to the lot of man, he bore away from the capitol the sunny temper and blithe frankness of his boyhood, returning to mingle with his old neighbors as one with them in heart and in manner, in retirement as in power a happy specimen of the men whom liberty and democracy train in the log cabin and by the rudest hearth to guide the counsels of the Republic and influence the destinies of the people.

Indianapolis Star, Indiana
February 12, 1958

AS THE DAY BEGINS

By Corbin Patrick

Lincoln Might Feel Right At Home Today

Millions of honest working men will remember Abraham Lincoln's 149th birthday at their coffee break this morning. The more articulate will observe the occasion by speculating idly on what Lincoln would think and say if he were among those present.

That is the idlest kind of speculating, because it's not likely that Lincoln would be here, even if he could. He is among those fortunate immortals who quit the game while they were still ahead, and we think he would be content to leave it so.

But, just supposing, we don't believe Lincoln would be astounded by modern life: In fact, we can imagine but one aspect thereof that would bewilder, and perhaps shock him.

He would undoubtedly hear all this talk about nuclear artillery with interest but not amazement. He was quite a promoter of new weapons himself, and some of them were very remarkable for the 1860's.

Breach-loading rifles were a long step forward and "coffee mill" machine guns heralded the age of automation. Old salts the world over knew in a flash that naval war never would be the same after the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac. The latter was the first iron-clad, of course, but Lincoln's Monitor was the most.

Some close students of history feel not only that Lincoln would find himself on unfamiliar ground, were he a political figure today, but that he couldn't be elected President if he were required to pass muster before the selective eye of the TV camera in the 1950s. Their reasoning is that presidential candidates today are marketed like soap, automobiles and other standardized products, and that Lincoln wouldn't fit the pattern.

But we have an idea he would sweep the country, with his great sincerity, his simple eloquence, and his ready, homespun wit, if the Madison Avenue boys only would let him be himself, and write his own speeches.

Lincoln would soon discover that our solons in Washington are still debating issues that were acute in his day. But the one thing that really might bother him is a straightforward question. We believe he would rear back, and ask in accents clear: "Who ever won the Civil War?"

Notes On The News

"Today you refer to the principles of Lincoln. Next week, we'll use Washington!"

Patterson, James T.
Congressional Record
February 19, 1952

Eulogies

P. Herson
Patterson

Lincoln

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES T. PATTERSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 19, 1952

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent granted, I wish to place in the RECORD a speech prepared for delivery at a Lincoln Day dinner in Waterbury, Conn., on February 12, 1952:

Tonight we honor the memory of a great American President who gave his life to his country. In the dark days of internal strife and war, Abraham Lincoln stood tragically alone, almost deserted by his Cabinet and his generals. But he stood firmly resolved to meet the challenge of dissension, oppression, and slavery.

Upon his shoulders rested the heavy responsibility of sending forth brother to fight brother on the blood-soaked battlefields of Gettysburg and Manassas to a conclusive decision.

Men of lesser resolve would have temporized, appeased, and compromised. But Lincoln, in a spirit of great statesmanship, looked forward, beyond the battered trenches and smoking cannon, to the vision of a great united nation that would some day be the guiding beacon light of liberty and justice to the oppressed peoples of all nations.

Had Lincoln failed in his firm resolve to reunite these United States, we now know what the results would have been. Two small, weak nations, torn by internal strife, would have quickly fallen easy prey to the colonial aspirations of the great European powers of that era.

Today, we again face the challenge of world-wide dissension and unrest, oppression and slavery—all created by the deceptive propaganda of Marx, Lenin, and Joseph Stalin.

On the basic issues of communism, I want my position clearly understood by all.

I stand forthright against any appeasement with communism. With one-third of the world under Communist domination, now is no time to temporize, appease, or compromise with the slave lords of the Kremlin. Already 800,000,000 helpless people have been condemned to slavery behind the iron curtain, thanks to the appeasements at Yalta and Potsdam.

Of the 800 million people now living under Soviet domination, Stalin himself boasts of only 2½ percent Communist Party members.

It is to the everlasting shame of this great Nation that the millions of helpless souls of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Albania, East Germany, Manchuria, and North Korea were turned over to Red Russia by the fateful decisions at Yalta and Potsdam.

It was after Potsdam, when Truman acceded to Stalin's wishes without even a weak protest, that I joined with many other Republicans in an effort to set up a bipartisan foreign policy. We did this in order that there could never be another Potsdam. It was demanded that the Republican Party be represented at future international conferences.

You all know the record. The successful Japanese Peace Treaty of 1951 was the direct result of the work of a great American soldier, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, an avowed Republican.

Today Japan is rapidly becoming the bastion of the east against the Communist hordes of Asia.

Had it not been for the bold statesmanship of General MacArthur, the defeated, dejected Japanese, with the loss of face of their god-emperor, would have been easy prey to the Oriental brand of communism.

On the other hand, the decisions in Korea were the decisions of one man—Harry S. Truman. He consulted only with himself. The record of failures in Korea speaks for itsef and for Mr. Truman.

Let us not compare—or even contrast—Mr. Truman to the great Lincoln. But let us all hope and pray and vote for another great American statesman to lead us forward with the broad vision, high resolve, and noble courage of Abraham Lincoln.

I will not attempt to name that leader, but I have a feeling that he will arise from the ranks of the Republican Party, and that he will heroically and successfully meet the challenge of world communism.

It has been the greatest and highest of all American traditions never to appease any aggressor, either foreign or domestic, who has threatened the sovereignty of this Nation. And may God in His divine wisdom always give us courage to carry forward this noblest of all American traditions.

Time has long healed the wounds of 1865. In the dark, crucial days of subsequent wars, never has there been need to question the patriotic devotion, personal honor, and courage of our brothers of the South.

Under one glorious flag, our Connecticut Yankee and the lads from Georgia have marched away to war, and died side by side on the banks of the Rhine and the shores of Guadalcanal.

Today, in a spirit of national unity, we Republicans extend our hand of friendship

Patterson, James T.
Congressional Record
February 19, 1952

Patterson

to our friends of the South. If we can fight and die together on the far-flung battlefronts of the world, there is no reason we cannot join in a common responsibility of reestablishing a strong, clean, honest, and patriotic Government in Washington devoted to the high principles and noble traditions that have made this country great.

Never was there a greater need of national unity. Never have we faced a more formidable political, economic, and military aggressor. And never can we triumph over the forces of evil without a strong, competent Government in Washington.

As we venture into this new year the issues are many and complex, and the American people know the horizon harbors tremendous conflicts of ideas and proposals. This Eighty-second Congress is confronted with proposed legislation of universal military training, the extension of further aid to Europe, inflationary trends at home, and the future of this great Nation of ours. The 1950's started on a note of anxiety. Nineteen-fifty-two is not likely to see that anxiety diminished. I feel certain this year will be one of sobering decisions in these United States and elsewhere in the world. However, it is every American's solemn duty to charter a course and train those who follow us to cherish and protect the freedoms given to us from our predecessors so those who follow us may enjoy the dignity of man. Abraham Lincoln once said "To sin by silence, when they should protest, makes cowards of men." Let us meet any and every challenge or issue head-on and restore America to the tradition which has made us great. Let us continue to grow stronger and stronger each day in the American way of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

Ohio Farm Bureau and UMT

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL F. SCHENCK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1952

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, the Ohio Farm Bureau through its distinguished vice president, D. R. Stanfield, has voiced their strong opposition to the proposed program of universal military training and has written me under date of January 23, 1952.

This letter contains a concise and definite resolution adopted by their recent State-wide delegate session held in Columbus, Ohio. The letter follows:

OHIO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, INC.,
Columbus, Ohio, January 23, 1952.

Hon. PAUL SCHENCK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SCHENCK: We are very much concerned over the efforts being made at the present time to get Congress to impose universal military training upon the American people in peacetime.

Our membership is strongly opposed to universal military training, and it is my opinion that a great majority of the citizens of the State oppose this type of legislation.

Following is the resolution on this subject adopted at our recent State-wide delegate session in Columbus:

"We pledge ourselves to support an effective national defense program. Our democratic freedom and liberty is too precious to be protected by anything less than a maximum defense effort. With all due regard

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATTERSON].

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, to my way of thinking, to-day should be one of deep significance to us all. One hundred and twenty years ago this the 12th of February there was born out in the great State of Kentucky, at that time mostly wilderness and considered the far West, a child who was, I believe, marked by the Eternal God to serve the Nation in his own great hour.

Many great men and women were born in the year 1809, but this character, who was born in poverty, reared amidst hardships, schooled in the forest and the prairies under the everlasting elements, and who experienced one heartbreak after another, transcends them all. Gladstone was great, Emerson as a nineteenth century philosopher ranks first, but this great character stands alone. He has no peer. He is preeminent in a class by himself.

Abraham Lincoln passed across the horizon of the nineteenth century and left not only a great heritage to mankind, but so changed the social status of the whole world that he has been termed by a critical and able foreign writer as one among a half dozen of the greatest men of all time.

The efforts of the searchers and critics of the years have acted on his life like the rubbing of a precious stone, for they have made it shine with more luster. In fact, he was a real diamond and not an imitation. Needless to say, he never compromised with the wrong and had a firm belief in the final triumph of the right under God. He has embodied in his life as nearly as anyone the great injunctions of the Master to love one's enemies and to love one's neighbor as himself.

Probably the most severely criticized public man of any time or any country, yet he endured and exemplified nothing but kindness and love. In conformity with the great commandment, he was reviled and reviled not.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about him, we stand too close to him, even now, to see the real man as he was and properly evaluate his greatness. When we stand near the foot of a great mountain, we can not see it as it is, but can only see a rough gorge or two on the sides, with a few trickling streams, interspersed with foliage here and there. Only when we recede does the eye take in the mountain from base to peak and see it in all of its grandeur of outline as it goes up from the brown fields through its evergreen timber region to the perpetual snow of its summit. So it is even to-day with our Lincoln; we stand near him and only see him partly, but as time passes and the ages roll on his life will stand out in all its beauty and splendor and new and more sublime phases of his character will open up as a heritage to humanity and as a succor to those seeking liberty and freedom.

No President except him ever said or could have said with the same force, "With charity for all and with malice toward none," because it came as a direct inspiration from God.

His phrase "Bind up the wounds" included his whole life philosophy, for he had spent it in trying to bind up wounds of others.

A great patriot, a great Executive, a great statesman, a great literary figure, but he was greatest of all in love and charity, for his great heart went out in deep compassion to the humble and the distressed of all the world.

Although as Whitman so beautifully said in his poem O Captain! My Captain! his pulse is still to-day and his body lies fallen cold and dead, but his spirit lives, and we feel that we can hear it speak to us to-day, paraphrasing those immortal words which have been so beautifully and appropriately read to us by the gentleman from Ohio, that we, reaching from every hearthstone and every fireside altar in the land to the sacred foundation of the Nation's Capital, reconsecrate ourselves to those ideals and rededicate ourselves to the task that is before us; that we carry on under God the liberty and freedom of that country for which he gave his all. [Applause.]

[From the Wetumpka Herald, Wetumpka, Ala., February 7, 1929]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"Now he belongs to the ages," muttered Secretary Stanton, when the great spirit of Abraham Lincoln had left its earthly abode. Probably the speaker himself, even in that moment of prophetic insight, failed to realize the great truth in these simple words.

To-day a statue of Abraham Lincoln occupies a prominent place before the House of Parliament in England. One of the greatest and most successful plays of recent times was written by an Englishman—John Drinkwater—and devoted exclusively to certain phases of Abraham Lincoln's career. Spanish thinkers, French historians, German scholars, and intellectual leaders everywhere unite to-day in venerating Lincoln as one of the finest characters and one of the ablest men who ever trod the face of this earth.

Several thousand books have been written devoted to his career, and yet within the past two years two new, great Lincoln biographies have appeared and met with generous popular response. The American schoolboy has Lincoln set before him as an example from the time when he first begins to read. The Chinese or Hindu scholar studies the emancipator's career and finds it a great source of inspiration.

How may we account for the vastness of this fame—the growth of this Lincoln legend, if one would so term it? His rise from an humble log cabin on the prairie to the White House may account for it in part. But there have been many other similar careers in our own country and in other lands. His humanitarian and tolerant attitude toward the suffering and errors of common people accounts for it still more. But that is not the whole story, either. The character of Lincoln is loved by ordinary folks everywhere, but the ability and power of this same man is respected by statesmen.

He put his bitter political opponents in his Cabinet because of his high regard for their ability. He heeded their advice in all matters and then decided everything for himself. He hated war, but he led his Nation into war for the preservation of a principle. He fought the seceding States vigorously, but never exhibited anything but kindness and sympathy toward southern people in their hour of trial and trouble.

Lincoln never compromised with what he regarded as a great principle for the sake of temporary advantage. He was always sympathetic toward the weak and afflicted but powerful to the strong and arrogant. He was both a kindly man and a heroic figure—a rare combination in the entire history of the world.

The Lincoln legend may well be preserved, and even embellished for succeeding generations, for nowhere may there be found a better ideal of statesmanship.

STANZA VI OF ODE RECITED AT THE HARVARD COMMEMORATION, JULY 21, 1865

(By James Russell Lowell)

Such was he, our Martyr-Chief,
  Whom late the Nation he had led,
  With ashes on her head,
Wept with the passion of an angry grief:
Forgive me, if from present things I turn
To speak what in my heart will heat and burn,
And hang my wreath on his world-honored urn.
  Nature, they say, doth dote,
  And can not make a man
  Save on some worn-out plan,
  Repeating us by rote:
For him her Old World moulds aside she threw,
  And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
  Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,
Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true.
  How beautiful to see
Once more a shepherd of mankind indeed,
Who loved his charge, but never loved to lead;
One whose meek flock the people joyed to be,
  Not lured by any cheat of birth,
  But by his clear-grained human worth,
And brave old wisdom of sincerity!
  They knew that outward grace is dust;
  They could not choose but trust
In that sure-footed mind's unfaltering skill,
  And supple-tempered will
That bent like perfect steel to spring again and thrust.
  His was no lonely mountain peak of mind,
  Thrusting to thin air o'er our cloudy bars,
  A sea mark now, now lost in vapors blind.
Broad prairie rather, genial, level lined,
  Fruitful and friendly for all human kind,
Yet also nigh to heaven and loved of loftiest stars.
  Nothing of Europe here,
Or, then, of Europe fronting mornward still,
  Ere any names of Serf and Peer
  Could Nature's equal scheme deface
  And thwart her genial will;
  Here was a type of the true elder race,
And one of Plutarch's men talked with us face to face.
  I praise him not; it were too late;
And some innative weakness there must be
In him who condescends to victory
Such as the Present gives, and can not wait,
  Safe in himself as in a fate.
  So always firmly he:
  He knew to bide his time,
  And can his fame abide,
Still patient in his simple faith sublime,
  Till the wise years decide.
Great captains, with their guns and drums,
  Disturb our judgment for the hour,
  But at last silence comes;
These all are gone, and, standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame,
  The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
  New birth of our new soil, the first American.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Lincoln, Local Chieftain, Became Human Miracle, Western Educator Says

2/12/34

Abraham Lincoln, when first elected president, was merely a "local leader" but developed into the greatest of our public figures. Frederic L. Paxson, Margaret Byrne professor of history at the University of California, said in an address here this afternoon.

The speaker declared that this was a human miracle which neither historian nor prophet of that day could have foreseen.

Professor Paxson was principal speaker in the circuit court room on an annual program sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln association.

More Impressive

"His greatness came too late to give him pleasure," the speaker said. "For us, however, his greatness becomes still more impressive when brought into fair comparison with the poverty in resource with which he awoke in 1860 as president-elect of the United States.

"In no important country other than ours is it possible for the chief of state to emerge upon the center of the state without long training in the cast or chorus, or patient waiting in the wings. Most of our American presidents have taken their oath of office with their future still before them.

"Only a few of them have gained recognition for their power of national leadership earlier than their first nomination for the office. Thirty-seven times our electoral college has performed; but only 25 times have we selected a new personality to be installed as president; and of these 25 selections hardly a dozen have been leaders who, in any modern country, could have hoped to become prime minister.

Some Political Newcomers

"Most of them have been no more than local leaders. Some have been newcomers even in the field of local politics. Others have been minor leaders on the larger stage, and have received their elevation to break a deadlock. The federal system of the United States was set up without much in the way of precedent, and in the selection of its leaders it has worked generally so as to head off those who would have been picked to lead. In its party system it has worked as no one could have anticipated; and it is peculiar among the nations in that by the orderly working of its law it often happens that a minority party is given control of its mechanisms.

"There was such an occasion in 1860, when, behind the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln, the republican party gained a majority of the electoral college with 40 per cent of the vote as cast.

Difficult Task

"A party leader, seasoned by participation in the councils of his group, expert in the methodology of congressional government, and strong in the knowledge that he and he alone concentrated in his person the will to rule of a dominant majority, might have paused in apprehension. Abraham Lincoln might better have paused; and pause we know he did. There is a note of solemnity on his approach to the new task that rings with purer tone than the usual profession of a president-elect who states his unworthiness, is appalled by the magnitude, and calls on Providence to help. For Abraham Lincoln, in November, 1860, was not seasoned, or expert, or strong, in the sense in which I have used these terms. And under each of these heads he had to learn as he proceeded with his work.

Took Up "Fragments"

"It is a common knowledge that nearly every adviser whom Lincoln invited to join his cabinet regarded himself, and was widely regarded, as a more important figure in the party than was the president-elect. It is no easy task to make a new party out of the fragments of its predecessors. The recruits are as likely to be inspired by a hope for personal advantage as by devotion to a new principle of action.

"To many of the best republicans his nomination was a calamity that forebode befeat.

"And yet we have our Lincoln as the greatest of our public figures, and the republican party as a resilient and enduring power.

"There was little in the American past, as it had been pointed out in 1860, that could have justified a prophecy of the future that was just ahead. Men were right to shake their heads in sadness. They were most of them dead and adorned with monuments before the progress of the historical interpretation made it possible to see in the vitality of the new party a thing that came of orderly cause rather than of accident; but by that time the glorified figure of Abraham Lincoln shed such a false illumination over his early years that it was nearly impossible, in the glare of his personality and character as revealed by Nicholay and Hay, to perceive the fact that the republican party came of rote.

Democrats Split

"The pessimist as to the promise of the party had a right, if he had so chosen, to note that it was only a minority party elevated to authority less by its own charm than by schism among democrats; whereas federalists, democratic-republicans, and democrats had taken office with majority backing at the start. They might have drawn long faces over Lincoln; for Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson had all possessed pre-presidential importance beyond his own.

"But as the years rolled by, and irrelevances were absorbed in lapse of time, it became clear, as it is today, that when the votes were counted in 1860, a new party, born from the brood that gave it predecessors, had arrived. It had only to follow well-established precedent if it should discover for itself how to act as ruler. Unless the lesson of history should reverse itself, it would prevail.

"Human Miracle"

"But what neither historian nor prophet could have foreseen was the human miracle whereby a local leader, resented by his associates, nominated by expediency and manipulation, should prove to be the rarest character that the American experiment has produced."

Washington Observations

The Christian Advocate
Feb. 11, 1937

Payton, J. S.

Jacob Simpson Payton,

Editor, The National Methodist Press

FOR WEEKS Washington has been face to face with a problem more stubborn than that of settling the General Motors' Company strike. "Old Man River" is harder to handle than an army of Sloans and Lewises. The American government has matched its might against nature in the form of sixty billion tons of water that are on the march from the Great Lakes to the sea. The waters are winning.

Had the French who called the Ohio "La Belle Riviere" returned to the valley recently they would have confessed that they had misnamed her. One hundred eighty-eight years ago the bark canoes of Celoron descended these water with voyageurs chanting to the rhythm of their paddles. Pere Bonnecamps offered a prayer as each of the six leaden plates claiming the valley for France were dropped along the river's course. And whenever Celoron saw a group of English trappers he stopped to tell them in forceful frontier language to take their peltries and beaver traps and quit the country. Things always have had a way of getting out of hand over in that valley. Simon Kenton couldn't confine the Red Men to the paths of peace. The French showed the English the trail back over the Alleghenies, but couldn't keep them in it. In turn the British failed to curb the colonists. And now for a century and a half the Americans have been in possession of the Ohio River for which four armed forces fought to the death. They have something on their hands that refuses to keep her proper place and defies the whole United States Government.

If the Federal government is frequently suspected of being a little deficient of brains, no one can say that it lacks heart. No sooner had this flood emergency arisen than Uncle Sam set the C. C. C. boys swinging their shovels on the levees and sent Coast Guardsmen chugging down thoroughfares over "No Parking" signs far below to carry to safety a quarter of a million marooned citizens. The War Department dispatched supply trains with cots, blankets and tents to help afford a bivouac for a million homeless refugees. And first to brave the peril of many waters was the Red Cross, "Still the Greatest Mother," with $10,000,000 in her purse and serums and vaccines in her medicine kit.

Man isn't too puny to manage the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. He is just a little slow. Eventually he will master them.

The Lure of River Lands

The greed of the early settlers for river lands has always embarrassed the river engineers. When General Rufus Putnam, the Reverend Manasseh Cutler, General Nathaniel Massie and Duncan McArthur led the Yankee and Virginia colonial soldiers out to stake their bounty claims, and when later John Cleves Symmes started West with his land seekers they all went pellmell for the Ohio River and its tributaries like famished buffaloes for the watering holes.

The Virginians were planters and knew good land, and there never was a time when one could beat a Yankee in a land deal or a horse trade. They knew that bottom lands were fertile and were timbered with maples that would yield sugar, and with bee-trees that were dripping with honey. These pioneers saw fish for food under the river, and wild ducks and geese on top of the river. In a day when not even a pack-trail had been blazed they saw that to settle on the river bank would bring commerce and gossip to their doors and power to grind their grist. And a settler could send his wife to the river for a bucket of water, and thereby save himself many a backache from well-digging. Smart old men those early settlers, but for all their smartness their descendants at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and all points between, have had to take many a soaking.

Lincoln Then and Now

On Friday of this week Washington will observe the 128th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The house in Carroll Row on First street, opposite the capitol, where he lived as an obscure congressman is gone. Other landmarks long and intimately associated with his life in the nation's capital have vanished under the transforming hand of progress. And yet it is to be doubted if even the Father of his Country who proposed this site for the Federal city, helped to finance its purchase, planned its streets, laid the cornerstone of its capitol, and furnished it a name, occupies a more commanding place in the thoughts of capital dwellers than does Lincoln.

Many of those who opposed his policies in Senate, House, cabinet and field are lost in the mists of the years. Clement L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, "Garrulous" Garrett Davis, Alexander Long, Henry Winter Davis, "Bluff" Ben Wade, D. W. Voorhees, "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," S. C. Pomeroy, "Sunset" Cox, Samuel J. Tilden, George H. Pendleton, able and sincere men, but relentless in their opposition, and merciless in their criticism—who now remembers what they did or said or how they looked in those far off unhappy days?

Even his staunchest helpers are becoming shadowy. Clinton Colfax, the speaker of the House, who one turbulent day relinquished his chair to move the expulsion of Alexander Long; Secretary Stanton, bewhiskered and bespectacled, who was at his post almost day and night in the War Office; Secretary W. H. Seward, the courtly and erudite Secretary of State; Charles Sumner, dictatorial yet in eloquence helping to carry on the great traditions of Webster and Clay, and old Thaddeus Stevens, whose club foot carried him limping into many a fray—these, too, were among the giants. However, their statures are dwarfed and the lineaments of their features are becoming blurred by the receding years. Lincoln keeps moving into the foreground, always a bit taller, his features etched more clearly against the fast-dimming background.

The Timeliness of Lincoln

And this evidence of survival applies to the opinions of Mr. Lincoln. In the midst of dramatic political and war sensations impatient critics complained that Lincoln was "aggravatingly slow." The unreasonable Abolitionists censured him for his delay in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. The radicals in both political parties publicly denounced him for being too much influenced by his cautious and unpopular Commander in Chief, General Halleck. Because he declined to sign the Davis-Wade Reconstruction Bill drawn up in heat and jammed through Congress in haste, Republicans and Democrats alike reviled him for the delay he caused. However, Andrew Johnson, and the outraged South, and the bewildered North in the dark Reconstruction days had time to regret that the wisdom and the charity of the man who lay sleeping in an Illinois grave had gone unheeded. Now that seventy years have passed most men will accept as one of the truest observations ever made of Lincoln that of an eminent contemporary, Charles A. Dana, of *The Sun*, in his tribute to his timeliness: "He never stepped too soon and he never stepped too late."

Vanishing Prejudices

On a hillside high above the Potomac the stately Lee Mansion looks out from the old oaks upon the Lincoln Memorial. One Sunday morning Robert E. Lee rode down the lane, worshipped at Alexandria, and forever said farewell to this place. Often during the years of the terrible conflict he wrote Mary Custis Lee of his anxiety for her childhood home in which four of their children had been born and to which he had returned after many hard campaigns for his country in Mexico and Texas. Recently on the one hundred thirtieth anniversary of his birth a northern Republican congressman told an assembly of southerners that he anticipated the honor of presenting to Congress a bill to make of that old home a national shrine. Thus in strange beauty Robert E. Lee comes riding back to disarm the children of the prejudices of their fathers. And all through the southland doors of esteem once bolted against Lincoln swing open to receive the great-hearted American who made his way up from a southern cabin. To keep the birthdays of two such men has sacramental value.

Peale, Rev. Dr.
Norman Vincent

SPIRIT OF LINCOLN FOUND NEEDED NOW

Clergymen Say His Qualities of Faith and Charity Are Vital in Time of Crisis

COUGHLIN HELD CONTRAST

He and Lincoln Typify Choice Today, J. W. Wise Declares at Free Synagogue

N.Y. Times 2-12-40

The life and the spiritual qualities of Abraham Lincoln were topics of discussion yesterday in many pulpits throughout the city on the day before Lincoln's Birthday.

Speaking on the subject, "Could America Produce a Lincoln Today?" before his congregation at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale pointed out that it is always dangerous to compare historical and contemporary figures. After declaring that the perspective of time was needed for judgment, Dr. Peale said:

"Abraham Lincoln possessed one quality, however, which must be considered as of profound importance in analyzing his greatness. It also had much to do with his skillful leadership of the nation in its greatest crisis prior to the present one. Lincoln was a religious man and had a solemn sense of dependence upon God as essential to the head of a great nation.

"He declared, 'I should be the most presumptuous blockhead upon this footstool if I for one moment thought I could discharge the duties which have come upon me without the aid and enlightenment of one who is wiser and stronger than all the others.' He set aside the first half hour after rising each morning to read the Bible. Often he would slip away from important duties to pray and commune with God."

The philosophies and purpose of Father Charles E. Coughlin and of Abraham Lincoln typify the choice that the American people are called upon to make today, James Waterman Wise said in an address at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Wise replaced his father, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, as speaker.

"To couple the names of Father Coughlin and President Lincoln," he said, "even for purposes of contrast, is something of a profanation. For the lofty credo of Lincoln, 'with malice toward none, with charity for all,' has been reversed by Father Coughlin to read 'with malice toward most, with charity for the fewest.'"

In his sermon at the Pilgrim Church, Congregational, at Grand Concourse and East 175th Street, the Bronx, the Rev. John Walter Houck said:

"In a troubled day when our people are divided into groups, and where hatreds are sponsored by organizations, where intolerance is often called patriotism, where bigotry and fanaticism often claim the blessing of religion, we must learn from the faith of Lincoln."

The Rev. Elmore M. McKee dwelt on the greatness of Lincoln in his sermon at St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square and East Sixteenth Street.

"On Lincoln's birthday we think increasingly not so much of the greatness of Lincoln, though his fame is guaranteed by the grandeur of his soul, as we think of the horror of the fact of Civil War," the clergyman declared. "Just imagine brothers of the new democracy destroying each other by the hundred thousand. Do we not feel more convinced each year that this Civil War should never have been fought? The high-sounding motives and aims of the Northerners did not sound so to the Southerners.

"And so today the papers publish the announced reasons, but who knows the real motives that lie behind the deal of a dictator, the manoeuvres in the Balkans or the Orient, or among financial groups behind the Anglo-Saxon scene? How much self-preservation is there? How much ignoble fear? How much sincere search for the good of all mankind?"

Pearce, William R.
Congressional Record
February 22, 1957

Lincoln Day Address by William R. Pearce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, February 22, 1957

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on February 12 I was the guest of our colleague, the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and of the legislature of the State at a joint session of its house and senate which was held to observe Lincoln's Birthday.

The people of North Dakota are to be commended for their splendid State capital building. It is modern in design and construction. Its planners and architects departed from the dome as the dominating feature of its design, just as in the case of the capitol in my home State of Nebraska. While tradition was thus sacrificed, many benefits were gained thereby. The overall result is highly pleasing and efficient.

I was privileged to observe some of the proceedings prior to the joint session. I witnessed the legislative business of the State being conducted with due regard for form and substance, and with fruitful result.

Mr. President, as I observed these things, I experienced feelings of renewed and even greater respect and appreciation for the wisdom and vision of this Republic's Founding Fathers in creating the Federal system of Government, with the allocation to each State of its share of responsibilities in the great American experiment in self-government. Again I express the fervent and earnest hope that there will always be left to the States their proper sphere of activity without undue encroachment from the National Government, including the part thereof which is composed of its legislative branch, of which the Senate is a part.

It was in the North Dakota Legislature and in the building where it now meets that our colleague, Senator YOUNG, served for 13 years as a member. It was in a large part the experience and the record he gained there as a legislator which have made him such a worthy contributor to the workings of our National Legislature.

Mr. President, the principal speaker on the occasion of the Lincoln Day program at that joint session was William R. Pearce, Esq., of Bismarck, a member of the North Dakota Bar. Of the many addresses on Lincoln which it has been my experience to hear or read, I would place this one high on the list, for its direct and meaningful message, its logical composition, and the clarity and the effectiveness of its delivery.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM R. PEARCE

Governor Davis, Lieutenant Governor Duffy, Mr. Speaker, Senator Young, Senator Hruska, members of the legislature, ladies and gentlemen, first, I would certainly like to say that I appreciate the privilege of being asked to address you. It is seldom that I see the House from this vantage point. I can only think, as I stand here in this chamber, that in 1883, James Bryce came over from England and toured the United States. Then he wrote the penetrating comment which is called the American Commonwealth. On a day in 1883 he found himself in Bismarck, which he said was a "western town on the Missouri River." He was here for the laying of the cornerstone of the first capitol in Bismarck. The only thing he could think to ask was why they were building the capitol over a mile from the town and he was told that it was obvious that before many years the capitol would be in the center of the city. Since that time, of course, the old capitol has outlived its usefulness and is gone, and we are now if not completely surrounded by the city, at least there are now buildings on all sides of the capitol.

Mr. Bryce also remarked that the people of Bismarck, with whom he talked, thought that Bismarck, N. Dak., was the most important place in the world, because Bismarck is in the center of North Dakota, and North Dakota is in the center of this continent, and this continent is in the center of the world—therefore Bismarck must be the most important place in the world. While I don't necessarily root for Bismarck, I will say that I think the State of North Dakota is a most important place, New York notwithstanding.

It is difficult to talk about Lincoln. There have been over 5,000 books written about him and no one knows how many speeches made about Lincoln. It would be idle to recite to you Lincoln's life, the bare facts of his career, and it seems to me that in celebrating his birthday, as we do today, that we in the West have a peculiar reason for doing so, and I thing we ought to consider more why this legislature, for example, should suspend its business and meet in this type of session to talk about Abraham Lincoln. We have had many great heroes in this country—military heroes and civilian ones, too. We have had many great patriots, but I think none have been closer to the hearts of the American people than Abraham Lincoln. And I think we might examine for a moment why, because to me it explains his greatness and explains why we do, year after year, commemorate the anniversary of his birth. The bare essentials are that he came from the poorest surroundings that anyone could ask. Although he wasn't the first American President to have been born in a log cabin, he was the first to come from as low a place in the economic and social scale. He had no advantages except those that he created for himself. He had practically no education except what he got for himself. He had many disappointments and heartbreaks. He had a personal life that would, and has, driven many greater men down to the depths of despair, but he didn't bow down to despair. He didn't do a lot of things—just because he didn't do them. The story is told that one time he was at a political meeting where Senator Douglas was the host. Whether by design or otherwise, in addition to a pitcher of water on the sideboard, there was also a pitcher of liquor of some kind. Somebody asked Lincoln to have a drink. He said, "No." They asked him, "Are you a member of some temperance society?" He said, "I am not a member of a temperance society, except I don't drink." That was Lincoln. That was his way—what he didn't do, he didn't do—what he did do, he did.

Lincoln entered politics at a fairly early age, after a period of complete despair—after his prospective bride had died of fever. He was elected several times to the Illinois Legislature. He didn't particularly distinguish himself there except that he built a reputation among all who knew him for several things. One was his absolute integrity and one was exactly speaking his mind—and when I say "exactly," that is just what I mean. He had the faculty for saying exactly what he meant. There was no evasion and no circumvention. He said what he meant in language of the people and that the people understood.

Lincoln would have liked very much to have been the United States Senator from Illinois, but he never was. He did go to Congress but he went to Congress during the Mexican War. He didn't exactly ingratiate himself by proposing on the floor of the House, the so-called Spot Resolution, in which he called on President Polk to designate the exact spot where American blood had been shed by Mexicans. The Mexican War was popular in Illinois. They were very patriotic for several regiments had performed valiantly in this war and so for a time he was called Spotty Lincoln in Illinois after his so-called Spot Resolution. In fact he disturbed and defied his popularity in Illinois. His term in Congress was only one. He came back completely discouraged and he decided that politics was not for him—that he might just as well practice law. He applied himself to the study and practice of law and of course his study of law was entirely upon his own account, with very few facilities available to him but he started the study of law with the same vigor that he started everything in which he believed. While to some people he was always a small-town, backwoods lawyer, the truth is that he soon became one of the leading lawyers of Springfield. He didn't always represent the poor and defenseless though he often did, but he also represented the railroads and other corporations. One time he had to sue the railroad for his fee, and after looking Mr. Lincoln over, they decided to pay his fee and keep him on their side.

There is nothing stated that he was directly concerned with abolishing slavery. He was never an abolishionist. He was concerned with slavery. In the Eastern part of the United States, there were many men most vocal in the cause of abolishing slavery—Charles Summer, Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips. Lincoln certainly had not declared himself for abolishing slavery because Mr. Phillips called him the Slaver from Illinois. He took a legalistic approach to slavery. He had the courage to take men at their word. Slavery was guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, as a property right. Lincoln believed it should be declined, but not forced on the face of the country—he didn't believe that that would work. Lincoln didn't believe in force. But finally something happened—2 men that you may not remember, ran for office and in 1826 enacted the Missouri Compromise, which was going to end the free soil and the slavery question forever. They believed in those days, that a pronouncement could settle problems forever. The Missouri Compromise drew a line across the United States from the East to the West—below that you could have slaves—above that was free soil. That compromise was sacred—men sacrificed their careers to achieve it, but in 1854, Senator Acheson, who was strongly proslavery was opposed by Mr. Benton. It was a vigorous campaign and at that time it was proposed to create the States of Kansas and Nebraska. They were north of the Missouri Compromise line. Senator Acheson, apparently assisted by Senator Douglas, probably the leading man of his party at that time, coined the phrase "popular sovereignity" which provided that the people of Kansas and Nebraska, and the people of other new States should decide whether their soil should be slave or free. There was great excitement in the United States for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That fired Abraham Lincoln. It was against all his principles. It indicated to him that slavery was becoming more powerful and instead of dying out that it was increasing, and that it intended to encroach upon the rest of the country. He began to make speeches. He made one speech called the "Lost Speech." We don't know what he said because the man who had been taking notes of Mr. Lincoln's speeches, was so carried away that he threw down his pencil and paper. He could no longer do anything but listen to it. We would like to have had that speech—but we don't have it.

Mr. Lincoln soon made a reputation for himself among political circles as a man who spoke the same peculiar doctrine and the thoughts of the people. Lincoln had the faculty for doing that—he spoke what the people felt in their hearts, but that they themselves could not articulate, so he

plunged into the fight—not against slavery, but for the country. By that time he could see evidences of disunion. To him, I think, nothing more horrible could have been in prospect than the dismemberment of this country. He was proposed as a vice-presidential candidate, but he didn't make it. However, in 1865, in the Wigwam in Chicago, after showing an amazing strength on the first ballot against William Seward, the self-proclaimed at least, leader of the Whig Party, which had become the Republican Party by that time, on the third ballot he was nominated. Pandemonium broke loose among the people. He was the people's candidate. He had enumerated his doctrine in speeches. He had spoken his mind clearly, and he had a hand in the framing of the party platform. He had written his supporters to make no commitments in his behalf. Fortunately, they didn't completely accede to that advice. Lincoln never compaigned. When anyone asked him what he stood for, he said: "I have already given that—all you have to do is look to what I have already said." He left the decision entirely in the hands of the people. Such a campaign is inconceivable today.

Lincoln was elected. It has been the misfortune of a number of Presidents of the United States to be President during a war. It has not been the misfortune of any other President besides Lincoln to have taken office only a few short days before one of his own countrymen, with pride in his heart, fired the cannon on Fort Sumter and thus began the so-called irrespressible conflict. Lincoln had outlined his stand in a series of famous debates when running for the Senate against Stephen Douglas. Opposition at that time was expressed in four presidential candidates. Lincoln did not, in that election, receive a majority of the votes of the people, yet he spoke for them. Lincoln, almost as soon as he took his seat in the White House, was faced, not with a country to administer but with a rebellion. How he met that, I think, most of you know. Times were discouraging. The North thought, as we thought some years ago when war with Japan was talked about, that it would be a matter of a week or so to go down there and win the battle. Members of Congress drove out in the carriages from Washington to watch the first battle at Bull Run, as though they were spectators in an arena. They rode so close, in fact, that some of them did not get back to Washington but were captured. This was a tremendous blow to morale in the North, but things got even worse. They went down and down. Thousands upon thousands of loyal young men and older ones, too, were cut down and family after family had someone in their family who had lost their life. The North got discouraged. Lincoln was often discouraged but some people thought he didn't appreciate the gravity of things. Some people were shocked that Lincoln often started a Cabinet meeting by telling stories for the first 10 or 15 minutes—and they were not always stories that the Cabinet members could take home with them. But Lincoln was approaching a goal. He was a man who held steadfast to his purposes, but he was willing to compromise, willing to talk and willing to negotiate. Lincoln went on several foolish errands in the hopes that he could stop the conflict. He went down to several so-called peace conferences that were dreamed up by visionaries. He was looking for promises for peace and he said, "Yes, I want peace—there is only one thing you need to do to insure peace tomorrow—lay down your arms, and acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States of America."

After 4 years, the people, including the men who were going out to be killed, to be shot at, to be fed hardtack and raw bacon (and very little of that), put Lincoln back in office. People believed in him. There was only one time that Lincoln did not speak what the people had in their minds and that was after Lee surrendered his sword to General Grant at Appomatox Courthouse in 1865. Washington was ablaze; they had illuminated bonfires and torches; the populace was excited and Lincoln—when a lesser man would have exalted in his victory—would have proclaimed his part in it and would have humbled his foes—all Abraham Lincoln had to say that night (and while it disappointed the people that night, it doesn't disappoint posterity)—all he had to say that night was about his plans for binding up the wounds of the conflict; his plans for reconstruction and the rehabilitation of the broken country. And it is the great tragedy of all America that only a few days later he was cut down by an assassin. His successor, Andrew Johnson, didn't represent the people as Lincoln did. He didn't speak their language because he probably didn't hear their heart speaking. No one knows what might have been accomplished had Lincoln lived. Had he been able to apply the charity and wisdom of his belief that all men are created free.

One time Lincoln, in a few sentences wrote out what he thought of as a democracy. He said: "I would not be a slave so I would not be a master. This is my idea of a democracy. Any other idea that says much less than that is that much less than a democracy. No slavery and no masters, only a free people. That is the heritage of living left to us."

Abraham Lincoln was cut down at the age of 56. His real public career was limited to 4 years, yet in that time he has left the real meaning of America and that was the turning point of America, when the Union was saved. In the 30 years after 1865, as many people came to the United States as lived in the country in 1830. We, in the West, I think, owe our position to the fact that a man had the courage to follow his principles through—come what may—to compromise with nothing; to keep on to his main goal and with the courage and fortitude and the feeling that he had that after all the fight was over and the issue was settled—that he could then say "With charity for all and with malice toward none." With faith to do the right as God gives us to do the right and that is the only standard, I think, that we need from here on.

Lone Nights in the White House

By Drew Pearson

The Lincoln Memorial is calm and stately in the snow these nights; silent in the moonlight. Almost no one comes there to disturb the monument of the lonely man who sits thinking in his chair.

So he sits there, looking out at the cold and beautiful world, the trees along the Reflection Pool ghostlike under the new moon; the shaft of stone, built in honor of another great President, standing against the horizon, very much alone.

Lincoln's image looks as if he were thinking about the problems he faced in those difficult days when brother was fighting brother over union and slavery, and when he had to make decisions to continue, intensify or abandon that war.

Looking up beyond the trees heavy with snow and the Tidal Basin covered with ice sits another President, also thinking, also faced with decisions—whether to continue or intensify or abandon another war—a war much farther away than Vicksburg or Appamattox but also involving union.

That other President seldom sleeps out a whole night any more—and the decisions he faces must be made today and tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. Part of those long, lonesome nights he sits up in the big bed Lincoln slept in. The telephone—which Lincoln never had—is alongside the bed and at about 3 every morning this President calls the Situation Room to find out what has happened in the war for which he has to make decisions—especially how many boys were killed that day. Part of the night he also sits up reading the history of Lincoln's decisions, how he reversed his Cabinet, removed his generals, ignored his Senators.

Decisions, Decisions

Then he ponders how far he should go in doing likewise. Should he listen to his generals who, like Gen. Henry W. Halleck at the battle of Fredericksburg, want more and more men? Or should he listen to the old soldiers, Gen. Jim Gavin, Gen. Matt Ridgway, both of whom replaced MacArthur in Korea, both of whom advise against sending more American boys to wade through the elephant grass, recommend keeping them in easily guarded encampments along the Vietnam coast instetad?

Should he replace Gen. Westmoreland, who may be getting tired, with Gen. Creighton Abrams, as Lincoln replaced Halleck with Grant?

Sometimes late at night he reads Bruce Catton's great book, "Never Call Retreat," on the decisions Lincoln faced. There was one important difference between Lincoln's drive for union and the policy against union the President inherited on the other side of the world.

Lincoln was driving to keep a dismembered Nation together. With the dead piling up on both sides in a way that makes the Vietnam war seem like pop battles, his Senate friends, many of his Cabinet, begged him to end the fighting. He ignored his critics, overrode his Cabinet, vetoed the Senators of his own party to keep the country together.

Today on the other side of the world, the President who now sleeps in Lincoln's bed has been euchred into fighting a war against union, a war to keep two peoples, many of them related, all of the same race, separate.

He inherited a war which started when John Foster Dulles maneuvered to get around the Geneva Treaty providing elections to let these two peoples vote on union. The United States had been urging elections to bring unity between East and West Germany, urging elections in Latin America, all over the world—except in these two little countries now torn by war.

That is the big difference between the decisions faced by the man in the White House 100 years ago and the man who sleeps in his bed today.

Should We Bomb?

The decisions are still there. How much weight should be given to those air photos of supplies snaking through the jungle . . . heavy 120-millimeter mortars and 75-millimeter howitzers broken in six pieces, each weighing 200 pounds, slung in a cradle on the backs of two men and packed by them over the mountains, through the steaming jungles, to the battlefront to face American troops?

Should this supply line be bombed at its source—Hanoi and Haiphong?

That other President looking out over the snow-dressed trees and the Tidal Basin had called upon the Russian fleet 100 years ago to help protect New York and San Francisco and thus had helped turn the tide of Union victory.

The lonely man in the White House looks up from his desk and the cables from Saigon, looks out at the snow and the bowed trees and the bright new moon over the Potomac, looks down toward the Lincoln Memorial at the monument to a man who made difficult, heart-rending decisions to keep the Union together. And like the man who made them 100 years ago, this President knows that he alone can make them today.

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Peat, Wilbur

AY STAR, JANUARY 7, 1940.

New Lincoln Bust Shown in Library

E. H. Daniels's Work Termed Impressive by Wilbur Peat.

A new bust of Abraham Lincoln, depicting him between the years 1840 to 1850 and recently completed by E. H. Daniels, 4913 North Pennsylvania street, is being shown for the first time in Indianapolis in central library, Meridian and St. Clair streets.

Acclaimed by Wilbur Peat, Herron Art Institute director, as the "best piece of sculpture that E. H. Daniels has made," the bust is one of several done by Mr. Daniels in recent years. His bust of Paul V. McNutt is now at Indiana University.

"The inspiration of the subject," Mr. Peat said, "and the challenge of the block of stone has resulted in an impressive piece of work. It has breadth, not only in scale but in conception.

Character Portrayed.

"The forms of the head have been treated in such a way as to bring out the character of Lincoln most effectively. It shows that the sculptor has gone to a good deal of trouble to learn all he could about the personality as well as the physical appearance of his model."

Carved from a specially quarried piece of Alabama marble, the bust weighs 400 pounds and stands 26 inches high. It required 11 months to complete.

The premiere showing is coincident with the recent publication of Carl Sandburg's four-volume study entitled "Abraham Lincoln, the War Years." In conjunction with the display, a special shelf of books al been arranged o of the libary.

Pegler, Westbrook

Westbrook Pegler

March 14 1949

'Of And By The People' Idea Doesn't Appeal To Truman

"FOUR SCORE and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation.....dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

".....government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Pegler

The new nation which the founding fathers brought forth was not dedicated to any such thing. Slavery was an established, legal institution. It wasn't even challenged.

Lincoln's proposition that the United States was intended to be a government "of the people, by the people" has been resisted sporadically by small voices, but the fallacy has grown.

It is now a controlling delusion and responsible for much confusion. The constitution was a contract between the original states. Just as a group of workers may be naively imagined as banding together for certain common purposes, these states agreed to respect and support a general management to be elected by them. They debated long and in detail the powers proposed for the general management and they deliberately limited those powers and wrote into the agreement the proviso that all powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the states were reserved to the states, "or to the people."

The importance and character of the respective states were asserted several times showing that the founding fathers did not have any intention that the national government should become the policeman, monitor and judge in the domestic affairs of the states. The concept of the "United States" as a single entity, a nation, is impressive in dealings with other nations. Other nations have learned that the national government speaks for all of the "United" States. But they, and we, at home, have seen that the collective, national institution often speaks unwisely. In recent years it has spoken calamitously and absolutely without constitutional authority from the respective states. Yalta and Teheran were two such instances and there were others as when Roosevelt ordered warships of the "United States" to fire on German warships engaged in a war with Great Britain, although congress, which has the sole power to declare war, had not declared war.

He knew he couldn't get congress to declare war so he made war himself.

The sturdy integrity of the respective states is asserted where the constitution says that treason shall consist in levying war against "them." If the founding fathers had been thinking of the union as the main and only thing, they would have written that treason should consist in levying war against "it."

ALTHOUGH THE PREAMBLE says "We the people of the United States," that does not mean the people of the big union. It means the people of the states which are thus united in that union. The people of Nebraska, for example, or South Carolina, which are states combined to provide for the "common" defense and so forth. There again, you feel that assertion of state sovereignty. The founding fathers didn't write "to provide for the national defense." They wrote "common defense."

It wasn't intended to be a government "of the people, by the people" at all. That was just some more campaign oratory from a master. The lines were so poetical and symmetrical that they seemed like Holy Writ.

Our worst trouble today is that practically all of us think "government of the people, by the people" is a good plan of government. Truman doesn't think so. Congress doesn't think so. But they pretend to think so and that is smart politics.

You have to govern by authority. People can elect and delegate authority which can govern them, but Lincoln knew that "government of the people, by the people" was just rhetorical bosh.

THE FACT IS that the people of the states decided to elect state governments to govern them and to "unite" those states in this big association for the common welfare. The very idea that the elected government of the "United" States should then become the boss, nurse, almsgiver and, finally, master, of the "people" would have blown up the convention.

And while we are at it, the proposition that no nation can endure half-slave and half-free is more of the same hallowed nonsense. A nation, half-slave, half-free, given certain initial assets, might become the greatest nation in the world, forever.

Penney, Rev. A. J.

Abraham Lincoln

by

The Rev. A. J. Penney

IN the First Presbyterian Church of Oyster Bay, the pastor, the Rev. A. J. Penney, preached yesterday morning on "Abraham Lincoln." The text was from Isaiah xiii:12: "I will make a man more precious than fine gold." Mr. Penney said:

The beauty and rare excellencies of the plains are not fully appreciated until we ascend some lofty mountain and view long vistas of landscape which enchant our vision. Likewise, the hill of time adds to our stock of favorable convictions concerning the world's great personalities.

Nobody was deeply impressed with Abraham Lincoln as a boy, neither did he enter the local temple of fame when he became a young man. He remained obscure, poverty-stricken and without a calling until he stepped upon the political stage; then his great career began with all opposition seeming to aid him in his speedy flight. He won the plaudits of his native State, attracted the attention of his nation, and as the sixteenth President of his country attracted the eyes of all the world. Today we behold him as the silent commander in chief of the universal heart.

The dome of the sky holds many stars. Some are more brilliant than others, while many illuminate our path for a brief time during their fall. For our summers, however, we are indebted to the sun. In like manner, the world's sky of fame has been scattered with great men from every continent. Some have already fallen out of their orbits, and others will follow. There are those that give to the world more light than others. Needless to say, there is but one sun, "Abraham Lincoln" which experiences no eclipse, whose shining brings universal summer to the hearts of all men. The discouraged and bewildered have studied the career of this patriotic dynamo, caught his spirit and under the spell of its influence have continued their struggling and suffering and in the end won a glorious victory. His spirit has quickened and energized the new world and has given a fresh impetus to all civilization. To study this master-mind who has molded our institutions, whose ideas are still running in our blood is the task of the privileged.

A Barnlike Birthplace.

The natural desire to know the details concerning the early years of illustrous men finds its full satisfaction in the study of Abraham Lincoln. His early life has been made familiar by almost every one who has written or spoken about him. No man has reached world-fame from a more obscure origin. Like many another of the world's great men, he had a barnlike birthplace. His father was the poorest man of his age, a carpenter leaders in the moral realm. They may have questioned his intellectual ability and mistrusted his judgment, but they never doubted for one moment his honesty. In this, the rough natives that surrounded him prove to us that they were more intelligent than they seemed, for they knew that they had in Abraham Lincoln found an honest man, a rock upon which they could build. The honesty that prompted him to do extra work in order to pay for a borrowed book that he had damaged accompanied him throughout his whole career.

Although he was compelled to adhere to the strictest economy during his practice of law, he would not take a case in whose justice he did not have absolute confidence. Neither was he a tricky politician. He would not defend a platform in which he did not sincerely believe. As time went on, the boy of honest instincts, the man of Christian principles became captain of the Ship of State. The storm that had been brewing came with frightful fury. The ship quaked from top to bottom, the mainsail was lowered and the stormsail set, black clouds drifted over her, the winds howled about her, and the boisterous waves tossed her here and there, the sun was eclipsed, the stars refused their light. Though cut with the winds and drenched with the waves, the heroic crew did not lose hope, but successfully guided the ship through four momentous years of storm. Hope would have died completely if the ship's crew had not heard the commanding voice of their captain above the noise of the hurricane and the dashing of the waves; and had they not been able to look into the face of the man whom they nicknamed "Honest Abe."

It is surprising, indeed, that the country to which Abraham Lincoln's honesty has remained as a legacy should hold so many criminals. On the other hand, what would be the standard of our present day honesty if he had not lived.

Not an Abolitionist.

Despite repeated facts concerning Abraham Lincoln's aims and accomplishments we find many Americans and others whose knowledge of them is scant enough. This does not alarm us, however, when we learn that Great Britain had within her borders a powerful element of public opinion holding the view that Abraham Lincoln was an abolitionist and that slavery was the real cause of the American Civil War. While Abraham Lincoln was an anti-slavery man from his youth, he was not an abolitionist. He rather kept aloof from the slavery controversy, until the leaders of the South sought to persuade Congress to permit the extension of slavery, then he came forth as a champion of the anti-slavery cause in his native State, and objected to the further extension of slavery in the country. His aim was to save the Union either with or without slavery.

"The preservation of the Union of States was the foremost problem that challenged Abraham Lincoln's predecessor, which he evidently knew not how to solve. For during Mr. Buchanan's term of office several of the Southern States withdrew from the Union and organized a Government,

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to next page, col. 2

Penney

by trade, gaining a miserable and precarious livelihood. When we say he had a good reputation we name all of his possessions, which of course outweighs many things that the world values most. It was necessary, however, for his son, Abraham Lincoln, to take up various kinds of laborious work when he was only a mere boy, receiving the equivalent of a year's schooling in al. As a young man he experienced a series of defeats. He failed as manager of a store and mill. When the Black Hawk war broke out he joined a volunteer company and was elected as captain of it, but there is no evidence that he ever saw the enemy. He started a grocery business, but in this he was unsuccessful also.

During these many years of apparent shiftlessness and defeats he was preparing for his future, which he believed held something worth while for him. He was born ambitious and left no stone unturned in the development of all his faculties. His rail-splitting and hog-slaughtering did not deter his mental development. His associates were very rough people. They ate corn bread and salt pork and slept in log cabins without windows. It was with these people that he gained his great knowledge of human nature which served him in after years when he became a politician. This is a study that the average man neglects, has not the privilege to obtain, or overlooks its value. He studied during his peregrinations. He was an omnivorous reader and his library consisted of all the books that he could possibly collect. But those that influeneed him most were the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress." He read the life of George Washington, Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, English and American law books, Robinson Crusoe, Shakespeare's plays and many other volumes and magazines. It was to the reading of books that he owed pretty nearly all his schooling. Although his handicaps were numerous, he enjoyed unique health, which is the greatest of all possessions. His great strength was equal to that of a giant. Nobody could outdo him in wrestling and other athletic activities. Perhaps his extraordinary physical condition contributed to his cheerfulness, which is seen in all of his work, but especially so in the short address which he delivered in an obscure town during his campaign as a candidate for the State Legislature. It was thus reported: "Fellow citizens, I am humble Abraham Lincoln. My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a National Bank, of internal improvements, and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same." In addition to his possession of a strong body and a cheerful mind, he had an honest heart. It was his reliability and honesty that attracted the people in the little community where he resided.

A Day That Demanded Honesty.

The people of those days were not unlike the people of our day in that they demanded honesty on the part of those who offered themselves as

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for which they had been preparing for some time. In addition to their seceding they seized Federal forts, arsenals, dockyards, customhouses and postoffices. So it is plain that the Union of States was the first and the momentous question with which Abraham Lincoln had to deal.

"Union Forever" was the battle cry of the Federal armies. While the freedom of 4,000,000 slaves was one of the glorious results of the Civil War, yet the abolition of slavery was not the purpose for which the four years of awful conflict between brothers of the same race and land was waged. Abraham Lincoln would have abolished slavery by armed force to save the Union, but for no other reason would he destroy slavery, although he hated it from his youth.

What William Tell, the champion of Swiss liberty, did for Switzerland, and Giuseppe Garibaldi, who secured Italian liberty, did for Italy, Abraham Lincoln did, and more, for this country. When he took the reigns of government his fellow-countrymen were a mass of quarreling bodies, and their hearts were full of hate. This man of the soil, whose gifts in terms of intellect were modest, but was born with an ambition to serve his country, brought order out of chaos, peace out of contention and gave us unity as a nation. To him we are indebted for our great federation of States, 48 in number, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all organized into a unit and brought into subjection to one Supreme Court, having one government which represents all sections of our great country. Under these circumstances America stands today as one of the great world powers, and respected in all world councils. To have on this continent a group of independent nations feeling hostile toward one another would be a disadvantage to both North and South and to all the known world. For this country in her rapid development has contributed untold gifts to every known nation. Needless to say, her moral and industrial progress would have been impeded if the Confederates had won the Civil War.

He Was an Unceasing Toiler.

To see the total collapse of the rebellion must have given Abraham Lincoln true satisfaction. For this he experienced unceasing toil. There was never a man who worked harder. Life held no ease or luxury for him. His days and hours were so crowded that he had not time to visit the scenes of his youth. Do we wonder that his noble countenance was furrowed with anxiety. It was while seeking a brief period of relaxation from his many cares and duties that he fell a victim to an assassin's bullet.

In following the exploits of our hero, Abraham Lincoln, we will do well to bear in mind that his religious convictions contributed a great deal to his marvelous success. While many of his biographers speak of his walking 150 miles to secure a minister to give his mother a Christian burial, and his reading the Bible and other good books, they also refer to his great liberality in religious thinking. He studied a copy of Paine's "Age of Reason" and was influenced by it. Like many another man before and since, he had his years of religious confusion, but as he grew older he began to find himself. During the Civil War we find him the spiritual as well as the political leader of the country. Although he was bearing the chief burden of the Government and the war, he never neglected the art of communicating with God.

This is a great heterogeneous nation. All races and creeds are represented here. Immigrants are coming constantly. The tide of brotherhood is low. The States are united but the hearts of its citizens are a long way apart. Irreverence for our laws is appalling. In the light of Abraham Lincoln's career, let us obey the law and become servants one of another.

Perkins. Lamar

Perkins, Geo. D.

LINCOLN: "THE HAND of GOD PLACED HIM."

ADDRESS BY GEO. D. PERKINS AT LINCOLN CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FEBRUARY 12, 1909.

Sioux City Journal

TRIBUTE IS BY JOURNAL EDITOR

John Hay was Lincoln's junior private secretary. His senior was John G. Nicolay. They were the literary executors of the war president.

A delightful personal letter from Hay to Nicolay, written in the sweltering August of 1863, has been added to the literature of this anniversary year.

Hay wrote:

2/13/1909

"Everybody has gone. The tycoon is in fine whack. I have rarely seen him more serene and busy. He is managing this war, the draft, foreign relations, and planning a reconstruction of the union, all at once. I never knew with what tyrannous authority he rules the cabinet, till now. The most important things he decides and there is no cavil."

There is a glimpse of Lincoln's energy, power and faith. In the midst of everything, and in the days of 1863, when everything was dark, he was "planning a reconstruction of the union."

I think this faith had to do with what follows in the Hay letter, which I beg you to note:

"There is no man in the country so wise, so gentle and so firm. I believe the hand of God placed him where he is."

Hay was then 25, and such was the impression made on the mind of the young man in his intimate association.

As to some things set forth by Hay in this personal letter we are now, on this centenary anniversary, agreed; but as to the belief of the young man, in the possession of which he died, beloved and full of honor, I imagine there is more obscurity of thinking.

In Rebuke of Tradition.

We are disposed to say in the company of superficiality that the age of miracles is past, but to give the mind to that conclusion is to drift rudderless on a tempestuous and shoreless sea.

The touching words of Lincoln in his farewell to his friends at Springfield, as he was setting forth in February, 1861, to steal his way to Washington to assume the great office to which he had been chosen, lifted a sacred veil from his soul. He said:

"To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that divine being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in him, who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To his care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

We need not deem it strange that at the time it was asked if any good thing could come out of Hardin county, in the wilds of Kentucky. Lincoln came into prominence and to the presidency in rebuke of tradition. He took into national leadership the figure of the backwoodsman. He was lean and lank, 6 foot 4, with a hand that gave no sign of the delicacy of the heart. My belief is that he was one of the "called according to his purpose."

At least, the story has kinship of interest with the best put down in holy writ.

Great Problems of Bondage.

It was given to this new world to wrestle with the great problems of human bondage. The trial was not for America alone; it was for every land under the sun. Therefore it was for us to drink the cup to its dregs. The colonists accepted the institution from the mother country. At the conclusion of the war of independence it was thought the divine spirit of the declaration under which the war was precipitated would soon clear the flag of the young republic.

The uppermost thought in the constitutional convention of 1787 was "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Not many were interested in slavery, but the exigencies of the time required recognition of its existence. Georgia and South Carolina insisted on that condition. So it was written: "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Beginning of the Coil.

But in the first congress we had the ordinance of 1787, forming the northwest territory, out of which we have Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in which slavery was forever prohibited. That was the beginning of the coil which tightened as the years went by and finally strangled the institution in the bloody struggle of the great war of '61 to '65. The bitter cup was drained to the last drop. Every slave was made free, and the liberty light of the United States shone round the world. A wonderful history was written in the century lying between.

With the invention of the cotton gin and the consequent development of the cotton industry, slavery was fused with the life of the southern states.

The Louisiana purchase in 1803 was not a disturbing event. That gave us control of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and little reckoning was made over the vast territory to the northward, out of which the great states of the Missouri basin have been created. The south was in the saddle. It was before the days of railroads and telegraphs, advance agents of tidal waves of emigration. The secrets of the future were well guarded. There was no dream of conflict between the inland and the sea.

The Missouri compromise in 1820 seemed at the time in the interest of the slave power. Missouri was added to the slave states. But it was conceded that all Louisiana territory, except Missouri, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, north latitude, should be forever barred to slavery. Could Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the land of the Dakotas and the rest ever be anything but a waste for Indians and wild animals? Missouri was gained, and nothing lost.

The railroads were pioneers in unfolding the plan hidden from the view of men. As railroads advanced to conquer the empire of the west, mighty states followed in their course.

Sentiment Rises Steadily.

For well nigh thirty years the tide of anti-slavery sentiment rose steadily. It spread consternation in 1856; it brought to view its white crest to the farthest south state in 1860, and later, under the great leadership of Abraham Lincoln, it established, under challenge, upon every slave battlement the flag of the free.

The Mexican war, in its time was signal that the south had awakened to the fact that the equilibrium by which it held the north in check was being destroyed. The republic of Texas was annexed in 1845. The plan was to convert it into five slaveholding states. The war with Mexico was provoked to acquire additional territory for slavery. Under the terms of peace a large territory was ceded to the United States, where now we have, in whole or part, California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming; and that was in 1848, sixty-one years ago this month.

Was the discovery of gold in California a miracle? Surely, at least, it was in the plan.

The ink was scarcely dry on the treaty with Mexico when the news of the discovery began to spread. The gold fever took wide range. The inoculation extended to people over the sea. The movement to California was unprecedented in the history of migration; and the exodus was not appreciably of slave owners. The population of California jumped from a few thousand to near 100,000; and then California stood at the door of the union, knocking, with a constitution that barred slavery.

Calhoun's Prophecy.

One of the pathetic figures of the time was John C. Calhoun, the mighty senator from South Carolina, with the hand of death upon him. The compromise resolution of 1850 had been introduced by Clay. He had the support of Webster; he had the opposition of Calhoun. There was hardly anything more to be said than these men said. The great speech of Calhoun was read for him by a brother senator. He dragged himself to the senate to hear and to take such part as he could. Death took him on the last day of March. Calhoun foretold that the union would be severed unless the equilibrium between the south and north were maintained; and he insisted upon the impossible condition that agitation to the prejudice of slavery cease. He stoutly maintained the doctrine that the constitution carried slavery into all the territories of the United States. The north was challenged to surrender or suffer the inevitable consequence of disunion. Zachary Taylor, the southerner, died, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the northerner. California was admitted as a free state.

The Mexican war was a failure—colossal on the southern side.

The great question of equilibrium remained; the agitation went on with increasing volume, and another struggle was quickly provided.

Back Into Line.

In 1854, under the lead of Stephen A. Douglas, ambitious for the presidency, the Missouri compromise was set aside by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, reported by him, affirming the doctrine, as it came to be known, of "squatter sovereignty."

Lincoln had served one term in congress —1847-1849. He believed he was out of politics, but events wheeled him into line. He quickly took his place as the leader of the anti-slavery sentiment of Illinois. His supporters wanted to send him to the senate in 1855 as the successor of Gen. Shields, but there were a few anti-whig votes he could not control, and Lyman Trumbull was made senator. In 1856 his friends wanted him on the republican ticket with Fremont, but the vice presidential nomination went to Dayton. In 1858 he was nominated in state convention for the Douglas succession in the senate, and the memorable debate between Lincoln and Douglas followed. Lincoln carried a majority of the popular vote, but the districts were so formed that he lost out in the legislature; and thus was Lincoln preserved for the presidency.

Between 1845 and 1860 anti-slavery sentiment grew by leaps and bounds. Emigrants from the old world, flocking to our shores, chose the free states for settlement. The south was losing in congress and the north was gaining. The handwriting on the wall became more and more conspicuous.

Hope of the South.

At the inception of the great struggle the situation was better understood in the south than it was in the north. It was seen there that the time for compromise

was past, and that the time for decisive and final action had come. The expectation was that the north would let it go; that if resistance were offered the friends of the south in the north would supply efficient aid to bring resistance to a speedy close. The warning of Calhoun was not sufficiently heeded on this side. The talk of dissolution of the union, that human bondage might be perpetuated, was put down to the bluster and the vapor of southern oratory.

The south knew the coil was tightening. Buchanan's election involved postponement, and nothing more. The election of Lincoln was the signal to arms. There was no more time to dawdle. The waiting game was seen to be a losing one. Repulses in congress were inflammatory to the mind. Every year the balance of power was becoming more onesided. It was then or never; then, more than ever in the future it could hope to be, the south was prepared. In all available ways provision had been made. The south was impelled by the power of its own logic to force the issue. The south was united; the north, because of its freedom, divided.

Small chance had been given the north to make provision for civil war. The cry of "The Union Forever!" rose above the murmuring of the northern support the south anticipated. Foreign intervention—so hoped for there, so dreaded here—did not come.

Leadership? It was thought to be all with the south. But Abraham Lincoln had been providentially supplied; and there was tramp of many feet, and the answer above the drum beats, "We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more!"

Succession of Events.

There had been a wonderful succession of events in the preceding half score of years. It was a mighty procession: The Mexican war; the Wilmot proviso; the stream of free men, by sea and desolate land, to California; the inflammable colors of the south met everywhere; the slave hunters on many trails; the heart-thrilling book of Harriet Beecher Stowe; the far cries of the Phillipses and the Garrisons; the broken faith in the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the Dred Scott decision; the Kansas civil war, with immigrants from liberty states on one side and "border ruffians" on the other; the heroic figure of "Ossawattomie" Brown—John Brown, whose "soul goes marching on." There has been nothing like it in the history of time.

Abraham Lincoln, his own schoolmaster, the country lawyer, product of the lowly, with acquaintance only just begun in states beyond his own, was nominated for president by a party of new birth—in Chicago, May 18, 1860. Surprise was general. The result was unlocked for in Iowa. The impression was that William H. Seward would be the man—the cultivated New Yorker, leader in the senate of anti-slavery sentiment.

Were These Miracles?

Was the nomination of Lincoln a miracle? And was his election, with the opposition divided as a Red sea, the consummation of it?

The work of Lincoln was to preserve the union, and upon that he bent all the noble resources of his mind. All other issues were submerged by the one. His first inaugural address was a pathetic appeal to his countrymen. He closed with words that cannot die:

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not mine, is the momentous issue of the civil war. The government will not assail you. You have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend it.'

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Sublime prophecy! Complete fulfillment is jeweled in the heritage of our time.

Duty Above "Policy."

The last time Gen. John M. Palmer saw Lincoln alive was in 1865, at the dawn of peace. Lincoln was in the hands of the barber, but he said to Palmer to come right in; "you are home folks and it doesn't matter with home folks." During a pause in the conversation Palmer said he was thinking of the great war and its enormous responsibilities.

"Mr. Lincoln," said Palmer good humoredly, "if I had known there was to be so great a rebellion I should never have thought of going to a one-horse town for a one-horse lawyer for president."

Lincoln stretched forth his arms, pushed the barber aside and abruptly wheeled about to face his visitor. Palmer thought he was angry because of what he had said. But Lincoln replied:

"Nor I either. It's lucky for this country no man was chosen who had a great policy and would have stuck to it. If such a man had been chosen this rebellion would never have reached a successful conclusion. I have had no great policy; but I have tried to do my duty every day, hoping that the morrow would find that I had done right."

Key to His Greatness.

Lincoln possessed the highest order of judicial temperament. He could be fair with foe as fell as friend; he had humility and was merciful.

I cannot forbear quoting the concluding words of his second inaugural address, for they reveal the grandeur of his soul, the containment of his mind, the key to all his greatness.

Listen:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

That was on the 4th of March, 1865. At Appomattox, April 9, following the greatest of soldiers, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, received the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the greatest of the soldiers of the confederacy—and the war was over.

In his way—shall we say in the Lord's way?—by proclamation and by constitutional enactment, the stain of slavery was blotted from the map of the United States; and to the glory of the flag it can never come back—for such is the will of a common people, whether of those who bought and sold, or of those who died to make men free.

"The union forever!"

"And God Took Him."

In the midst of national rejoicing, on the 14th of April, the great president was assassinated. It was to avenge the south; but the vengeance was upon the south—for with the death of Lincoln the south lost its best, its noblest, its strongest friend.

Lincoln in that April time, preserved to the completion of the task given him to do, was on a mount of Pisgah. He looked over into the promised land, and God took him.

On this centenary day we give him of the best of ourselves; and he leads us on. His name is writ in immortal life in the fadeless stars; and with every unfolding of the emblem of our union we hallow its stripes for him and because of him glory in its firmament. We are together, north and south, for Lincoln. We join hands in indissoluble brotherhood, lift moist eyes to heaven and repeat, with one accord: "We believe the hand of God placed him where he was."

The heritage of children's children, transmuted from generation to generation, is from the riches of his life. "By it he being dead yet speaketh."

Great example! Our great emancipator! The savior of our country!

J WRIGHT

Perkins, Lamar
TRIBUTE

NEGRO LAUDS LINCOLN IN ALBANY ASSEMBLY

Lamar Perkins, Legislator From Harlem, Urges Ending of Forces of Misunderstanding.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Lamar Perkins, a negro, the new Republican legislator from Harlem, made the Lincoln Day address in the House today. Assemblymen of both parties paid him the compliment of close attention and applauded him vigorously. He was congratulated by Speaker McGinnies. Mr. Perkins lauded the influence of Lincoln in the promotion of kindliness, tolerance and freedom. Lincoln, he said, was not a dim figure but "a vital living force today."

"The prejudices and hatred that have filled the world from the beginning of time," he said, "have been caused by a lack of understanding between men. When men consult together, misunderstandings and prejudices vanish. When men really know each other they begin to see and appreciate those finer qualities that they see in their friends. The hope of the world is that men will ultimately gather at the council table with their enemies.

"As this lonely figure of the past dedicated himself to a task of freedom and salvation, let us dedicate ourselves to a furtherance of that task and pledge ourselves that all men shall be free, not only of the physical bonds of slavery, but also free of those sinister mental forces of misunderstanding and misconception."

Senator William T. Byrne, Democrat, of Albany, made a Lincoln address in the Senate.

Perkins, Willis B.

LINCOLN

Times - 2-12-19

By WILLIS B. PERKINS, Judge of the Circuit Court

Abraham Lincoln stands as the highest type of American character, statesmanship and manhood. More pages of history are devoted to his life and deeds than to any other historic character, ancient or modern. His name is the synonym of liberty, union and justice.

There was nothing strange or unnatural about Abraham Lincoln. There were no mysteries about him not explainable from the standpoint of a common humanity. There was never any doubt as to his purpose. His conduct was always an open book. He was the simplest of men in his methods and habits of life. He was unconscious to a degree of his superiority over his fellows, and mingled with them with the guilelessness of a child.

In the fullness of his years, his unselfish patriotism, his supreme knowledge of men and of statecraft, his inherent honesty and directness of thought, his courage, firmness and patience, combined to make his the master mind of his time, if not of all time.

Notwithstanding his simplicity, he was unlike any other great man in history. Others have displayed similar qualities, but his sublime figure towers above them all—silent and alone, apart from all the rest in the vast solitudes of the historic past.

The qualities that exalted a Caesar or a Napoleon were not those which made Lincoln great. The higher Lincoln rose the more modest he became, the serener his thought, the more marked his unselfishness, the purer his motives.

He stands as an enigma to all men. Every student approaches him from a new angle, finds a new light, and then adds his little contribution to the pages of history. He means different things to different persons. The mental and moral angle of the approach will determine the conclusions reached.

From the beginning to the close of his life he ran the gamut of human experience. He went the whole distance from the crudest superstition of the pioneer to the profoundest faith of later years, from the simple duties of the frontier farm to the complex responsibilities of national statecraft. In his early years he struck his roots deep in the common soil of earth, and in his later years his head towered and shone among the stars.

He sprang from the great base of our national life—the frontier. The westward movement of the people produced a peculiar type of civilization. The Atlantic coast reflected the old world's habits, manners and customs. But those who were born beyond the mountains, and in the midst of the western wilderness, produced a new kind of civilization. Here Lincoln was born, here he spent his childhood, his youth, with no knowledge of other lands or other peoples; longing for light, but having to work for every ray. Here the assumptions and the insincerity of the accepted forms of social life in the east were unknown.

Lincoln was no accident. He grew under the influence of his environment as naturally as the flower grows up in the garden. He grew from the very soil and lived near to nature's heart. Thrown upon his own resources, he became self-reliant. The struggle for mere life became a serious one. Every experience brought him nearer and still nearer to the full stature of a perfect man.

The men and women about him endured the same hardships. He mingled with them, and they shared the early struggles of pioneer life. He learned to know them intimately, their hopes, their ideals, and their true worth. Absolute honesty was demanded. Far removed from the social centers, the people created their own laws, and woe to the man or woman who did not strictly conform to them.

Lincoln was honest by birth, by training and by the force of his surroundings. His mind was true, his every thought just, his every act honest. He knew no other way to live.

No respectable authority now disputes the fact that Lincoln was

well born. His mother was a woman of fine qualities, and his father was of a good family, although poor. Both were religiously inclined, and early instilled in the mind of their offspring a lasting respect for things religious. As he grew to manhood, his rare judgment, his keen sense of fairness and justice and truth enabled him to separate the true from the false.

He could never get away from the uncanny superstitions of the backwoods. The gloomy vastness of the frontier wilderness gave to his early life that introspective and melancholy character, that sense of the supernatural, which is the fruitage of every lonely and solitary life.

From these early influences can clearly be traced many of the characteristics which dominated his later life—the courage, the self-reliance, the quiet and melancholy patience that could not be disturbed, the trust in Divine guidance, the love of truth, and, above all, a knowledge of and a sympathy with humanity and its needs. He knew no other course in life than to meet every form of duty with courage, to rely upon himself, and to wait patiently for the results, as he had done all through the discouraging years of his youth.

To recognize these early qualities as the same as those displayed in his later life, brings continuity to his career and a logical sequence to the development of his mind and character. Wherever he was placed he always expressed clearly all he could discern within the scope of his vision. While he dwelt amidst the wretchedness of pioneer life, he expressed that life to the full. When his surroundings changed, he still expressed the expanding life about him. When finally he was placed at the head of the nation's affairs he still gave expression to the humanity about him, and that expression soon rose to the supreme height of guiding that humanity through a struggle, physically and morally as vast as any the world had ever seen up to that time.

He had a sublime faith in the common people and in the institutions of his government. He was the personified expression of the people. He walked with them and they were always conscious that he was in sympathetic touch with them and their needs. He listened to their appeals and was guided by their judgments when, and only when, they were in accord with his own. He concealed nothing from them, and his plans and his purposes were open to inspection at all times. With perfect frankness and sincerity he sought advice, and he was never moved to conceit by his high station. The people never lost confidence in him. He treated all men, friend or foe, alike, regardless of place, influence or color.

These qualities are shown in his every act and utterance, in his debates with Senator Douglas, in his first and second inaugural, and in his Gettysburg speech.

There was no cant in the name "Father Abraham." It was a name that expressed the deepest confidence and affection. During the long, weary months of the campaign of 1864 he was, indeed, "soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust" of the plain people in him and in his motives. But when the day of election came, although haunted at times with dark forebodings of defeat, he heard the mighty chorus surging through the land. "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong," and he felt secure in the confidence of his own. He was triumphantly re-elected, but in the moment of his victory he said to his opponents, "I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom."

How like a benediction are the last words of the second inaugural:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

History has justified his life and work. He alone was able by his genius and power, by his tenderness and love, to save the Union and purify it from the blot of slavery. Greater than party or faction, he rose to the sublimest heights of human endeavor, personifying the highest ideals of all men and of all nations in deeds and achievements great enough and full enough for immortality.

Pershing, John J.

PERSHING'S EULOGY OF LINCOLN WINS PLAUDITS OF SPRINGFIELD; THOUSANDS AT ARSENAL MEETING

2-12-1922

John J. Pershing, general of the American armies, never won a battle more effectively than he won the heart of Springfield last night when 8,000 people heard him deliver a eulogy of Abraham Lincoln that concluded the program commemorating the 113th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Pershing's address, brilliant and forceful, proved him an orator as well as a soldier. It was the notable event of a Lincoln day program long to be remembered as one in which Springfield as a whole took part.

Vice-President Coolidge who preceded General Pershing, delivered an eloquent and scholarly address in which he extolled the virtues of Lincoln and the value of Lincoln's teachings to Americans living today.

Pershing when he stepped forward to begin his speech looked grim and soldierly. The tumult of cheers refused to subside. He smiled and the cheering increased. Then William Dodd Chenery, leader of the big chorus, hopped on his soap box and lead the big throng in three rousing cheers after which the noise gradually died down and the general began talking.

Talks at Veterans.

General Pershing in opening his address greeted as comrades the veterans of the Civil war who occupied a place of honor near the platform and the soldiers of the World war who were present in large numbers throughout the hall.

Contrasting his visit to the tomb of Napoleon while in France and to the tomb of Lincoln in Springfield he said:

"Napoleon, a great soldier, was inspired by only his personal ambition. Lincoln's ambition was to serve the people."

When in his address he touched upon historic events of the Civil war he talked directly at the Grand Army veterans.

Drawing inspiration for the present day from the life of Lincoln General Pershing declared:

"In these days of conflict between capital and labor the wisdom of Lincoln whose guide was a sense of justice and the good of the people as a whole may well be invoked."

Pershing paid tribute to the military sagacity of Lincoln and brought out in detail how Lincoln's judgment surpassed that of McClellan in the early days of the Civil war when McClellan was in command of the Union armies.

Points to Lincoln's Love of Mankind.

General Pershing concluded his address with the following eloquent tribute to Lincoln's love of mankind:

"Lincoln's amazing love of mankind collectively was only surpassed by his just treatment of men individually. He once said that if he could find a church that had for its creed only the first commandment and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" he would join it. Deeply religious, it is worth while in these days of materialism and doubt for us to take note of his implicit trust in God. In yonder court house in 1860, he uttered these inspired and prophetic words:

"'I know there is a God, and that He hates injustice * * * I see the time on this world at Washington, Secretary Stanton said: 'Now he belongs to the ages.' That is true. He belongs to every age in which men shall struggle for an ideal. He belongs to every place where men fight for human rights, but in a peculiar, more intimate way, he belongs to you.

Served City Well.

"He had served your city well before it became his home. With his help, while a member of the legislature, Springfield had been made the capital of this state. Here in an office he began the regular study of the law. From this city your fathers sent him to congress. He came back to his home at the end of his term and ' t it be known that his political career was done, from that time forward he would give himself wholly to the law.

"So men work and plan and tell their plans, but the issue lies in another hand. In May, 1854, the Missouri compromise was repealed. In October, at your state fair grounds, Abraham Lincoln spoke. Te was beginning to make that fight against evil for which he had been raised up. Even those of your fathers who knew him best heard him with wonder. 'He felt upon his soul the truths burn which he uttered,' a local paper said, 'and all present felt that he was true to his own soul. His feelings once or twice swelled within and came near stifling utterance. He quivered with emotion . The whole house was still as death.'

"Here, in a letter to a friend, he wrote: 'Can we, as a nation, continue permanently—forever—half slave and half free? The problem is too mighty for me—may God in his mercy superintend the solution.' In and out of your homes he moved restlessly during the week of the Chicago convention. Here in the doorway of a store he heard the shout: 'Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln, you are nominated!' The crowd thronged across the street from the telegraph office. He raised his hat. 'My friends, I am glad to receive your c ngratulations,' he said, 'and as there is a little woman down on Eighth street who will be glad to hear the news, you must excuse me until I inform her.'

"He never forget Springfield. Always, a visitor from here might be sure of a warm welcome at the white house. In the last year of his first term, when it seemed likely that he might fail of re-election, he spoke often of his coming plans to his family and friends. All of these plans were centered here. Perhaps a little house on the street, perhaps a farm on the outskirts—but somewhere, somehow, he would find a place in Springfield which would keep him for the rest of his years in the town and among the people he loved.

"It is not to the City of Washington that men must turn if they would understand Abraham Lincoln. The beginning and the end of his nature is here. Here was the life which he carried with him. The frank and open ways of the neighbor were his. The indulgent patience of the friend who knows how hard and difficult is the path of the common man. Too often the world turns its eyes to the high places, thinking that from thrilled within us, of how our American general stood at a certain spot in France and said, 'Well, Lafayette, we're here.'

"How those words sought—and found a home in all our souls!

Tonight our general, himself, is home again. He has come back—back from the land of Lafayette, back to the land of Lincoln.

"A few of us saw him in Europe. I saw him there—saw him the day of the inspection, decoration and passing in review, of our own Illinois division, the Thirty-third; saw him salute the thirty thousand boys of Illinois, and their proud flags, while seven great bands, with corps of trumpets and drums, played our marching song, 'Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois, Illinois.'

"We were glad to see him there; we are glad to have him here.

"What is the use of talking; we cannot do without the soldier. We have got to take care of ourselves. No king, no emperor, no sultan, no czar and no mikado, is praying, tonight, for the success of the American experiment of self government. We must take care of ourselves—or we cannot be what the great Washington warred for and the great Lincoln died for—the beacon light of liberty, the last hope of humanity.

"In this great hour, in this greatest of centuries, we now have here, the greatest soldier of the greatest of nations; and I present to you, and through you the people of Illinois, the general of the armies of America."

In his address introducing Coolidge, Yates paid special attention to his atttude toward the action of the vice-president in the recent strike of Boston policemen. He said:

"In the first inaugural, President Lincoln said to his dissatisfied fellow countryment, 'You can have no oath registered in Heaven, to destroy this government, while I shall have the most solemn one, to preserve, protect and defend it.'

"You and I know he kept the oath.

"That high conception of official oath and duty has burned and blazed in many men who have become executives in this country. There are some conspicuous examples.

"Massachusetts, ancient and honorable Massachusetts, commonwealth of 'the ancient faith,' was suddenly called upon, not long ago, to support, or desert, such an executive of her own.

"Her governor, suddenly confronted with riot and mob in Boston through desertion of duty by policemen, declared it was 'a letting in of the enemy,' namely, anarchy.

"CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE"

That credit should be given to whom credit is due is the belief of Hon. James M. Graham.

Accordingly in his talk at the arsenal meeting last night he asserted that Elmer Kneale, secretary of the Mid-Day Luncheon club under the auspices of which the program was held, deserved the credit. He pointed out that it was Mr. Kneale who arranged the myriad details of the meeting and saw that the plans were successfully carried out.

Those in the audience who looked over the array of faces for the countenance of Mr. Kneale failed to see it among the celebrites on the platform.

As usual Mr. Kneale had seen that "everything was fixed" and had then submerged himself.

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storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready.

"'I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it and Christ is God.

"I have told them that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand' and Christ and reason say the same; and (men) will find it so.

"'I may not see the end; but it will come, and I shall be vindicated; and * * * men will find that they have not read their Bibles aright.'

"As the leader of the nation in the dark days of war that threatened to destroy us, Lincoln had always a sublime confidence in the triumph of right. Though saddened by disaster, he was never dismayed. Unshaken by scorn and disloyalty, he moved ever steadfast toward the goal. An ardent patriot, he had an abiding faith in his own and his country's destiny. Clear of vision, patient under adversity, merciful in judgment, he worked and suffered for the people whom he loved. The principles of right and justice which he proclaimed and for which he died, were the inspiration of the magnificent American armies that fought in the World war. Indeed, the fundamental truths that fell from his lips have become the living hope of oppressed humanity of every clime.

"The ordinary course of his life ran in much the same channel as that of numerous other native Americans. So whether we consider him as an earnest youth, a lawyer, a legislator, a strategist, a patriot, or a statesman, it is all so wondrous that we still ask ourselves the source of his wisdom and power. To this I believe there is but one answer—God and God alone."

Coolidge's Address.

The part which Springfield played in the life of Lincoln took up much of the address of Vice President Coolidge.

"It is with deep humility that any one would speak of Abraham Lincoln here," said Vice President Coolidge.

"This is sacred ground. These streets of Springfield he had often trod. Here stands the walls of buildings which have echoed his voice. Over these fields and along these streams he walked alone and thought. When his eyes closed for the last them will come its revelations and its great events, forgetful that a greater wisdom is in those who 'mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate.' The greatest epoch in all human history began in a manger.

McCauley Greets Pershing.

William R. McCauley, commander of the Illinois department of the American Legion, extended greeting to the city's distingulshed guests on behalf of the ex-service men.

The American Legion chief was heartily applauded as he pledged to Pershing the undying fealty of the American Legion and the willingness to follow him again should the need come.

Rev. Rogers, extending a greeting on behalf of the Springfield churches, told of the fatherly interest of General Pershing in his soldiers and of the capacity for action shown by Coolidge when as governor of Massachusetts he put down the Boston police strike after declaring that "there is no right to strike against the public safety at any time."

Governor Small, welcoming General Pershing and Vice-president Coolidge on behalf of the state of Illinois, referred to Coolidge as following in the footsteps of Lincoln and lauded the military genius of Pershing and its part in winning the war.

James M. Graham, introducing Congressman Richard Yates as chairman of the evening, made a brief talk in which he thanked the public and the churches for their co-operation in making the celebration the big success it proved to be.

Richard Yates Applauded.

Congressman Yates whose influence was one of the big factors in bringing Coolidge and Pershing to Springfield spoke briefly but interestingly in introducing the two speakers.

Yates who was in bad voice owing to a cold contracted at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he delivered a Lincoln address Saturday, was given a veritable ovation by the great audienec. It was a sort of welcome home to the former governor. The latter was deeply gratified.

In introducing Pershing Congressman Yates said:

"Not so very long ago, we all read, while our hearts all throbbed and

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"Before morning his call, for help for the law, rang through and through the old Commonwealth.

"And the Old Bay State rose, in its majesty and its might, and sustained the young governor!

"Recently, our grateful nation has presented to him the vice-presidency of the United States.

"It is now our privilege to listen to him:

"The vice-president!"

The work of the chorus directed by William Dodd Chenery was one of the beautiful features of the night's program. Taylor's orchestra accompanying the singing.

Following the opening chorus number the audience joined in the national anthem after assembly was sounded on the cornet by Charles J. Lorch. While the Star Spangled Banner was being sung a veteran of the Grand Army stood on the steps of the platform holding aloft an American flag. At the conclusion of the evening program Pershing and Coolidge held an informal reception, shaking hands with hundreds who filed past.

The program last night followed the carrying out in detail of the announced program for the afternoon when several thousand people gathered at the Chicago & Alton depot to cheer General Pershing and Vice-president Coolidge.

Taken to Monument.

When Vice-president Calvin Coolidge arrived in Springfield Sunday afternoon over the Chicago and Alton railroad at 3 o'clock he was greeted by General Pershing who had arrived only a short time before from a trip to Petersburg.

Congressman Richard Yates was with the vice-president at the depot reception. Coolidge and General Pershing were taken from the station to Lincoln's home and to the monument by members of the reception committee.

Troop D, Illinois Cavalry commanded by Captain Bert Styles escorted the Pershing party from the Illinois Central depot to the C. & A. depot and when Vice-president Coolidge arrived Troop D, Company C, and Company I of the National Guards and the Boy Scouts troops were standing at attention.

Governor Len Small was with General Pershing and Vice-president Coolidge when they left the station in automobiles for the Lincoln monument. There was a large crowd at the monument when the distinguished visitors arrived.

Vice-president Coolidge was the first to register on the visitors' book in the custodian's room. General Pershing signed next and was followed by Governor Small, Commander William R. McCauley of the state department, American Legion, Secretary of State Louis Emmerson, Francis G. Blair and Clarence Root.

When the party was viewing the exhibits Custodian Fay told many interesting things of the Great Emancipator. From the Lincoln memorial room the party was conducted to the Lincoln vault.

Mr. Coolidge placed the first wreath on the casket reposing in the vault. As he did so he said, "It is indeed an honor to place a wreath on the tomb of America's martyred president, whose memory is endeared to us forever. His ideals will live forever in the mind of the American public."

"I consider this a privilege not only for myself but also for the American people and the people of the world to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln" were the words of General Pershing as he placed a wreath.

PERSHING SPEAKS TO LU LU VETERANS

War Commander Praises Lincoln as Military Genius—Gen. Fries Sees No End to Strife

2-12-25

SHRINE LEGION IS HOST

Public Ledger Phil Pa

Lincoln's military sagacity was praised last night by General Pershing at the eighth annual Lincoln's Birthday dinner of the Legion of Honor of Lu Lu Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Lu Lu Temple, Broad street near Spring Garden. William J. Highfield, illustrious potentate of the temple, presided.

"Perhaps no other man has more fully comprehended the dangers to which the Union was subjected than Lincoln," General Pershing said. "Sometimes I think he was not fully appreciated. Even in this State they were not quite certain which way they would turn. Think what would have happened.

Praises Military Genius

"Lincoln was a great military expert, because he brought up from the common people common sense. War is, after all, simply the development of a political situation, and he brought to its solution his great and marvelous political acumen."

Mr. Highfield suggested that General Pershing and Major General William J. Price, Jr., who accompanied him, be made honorary members of the Lu Lu Legion of Honor, and the nomination was made amid vociferous applause.

Mayor Mackey also spoke, praising the Legion of Honor, speaking glowingly of Lincoln and of the veterans there assembled.

G. Price, Jr., president of the Union League, presented General Pershing. His audience filled Lincoln Hall and its balconies. It honored him with continued applause. He stood as a soldier stands, expressionless, except that you could read the pleasure in his eyes. And then he sought briefly to express it. He told the League he had been honored by the privilege of decorating its president on the field of battle.

From the searching appraisal which he made of Lincoln this man who has been conspicuous by his silence since he returned from France drew this conclusion: That the problems of today are as vital as those which comfronted the Nation in Lincoln's day.

"Our duty is plain," he said. "Like Lincoln, we have only to follow in the footsteps of our forefathers who recorded the conclusions of their experience in our constitution.

Should Know the Trend, He Says

By study and observation we should know the trend of things, in their effect on the Nation as a whole. Only so long as men and women living under the protection of the flag exercise their functions in support of sound Government just that long shall we be safe and no longer."

Men have written at great length on our national characteristic not to follow the trend of things and not to study national causes and effects and have said much less than Pershing said in those few sentences.

It was a very happy coincidence that General Pershing could tell the club and its guests that the history of his family in America began with the arrival in this city of Frederick Pershing on the ship Jacob on October 2, 1749.

"I feel, therefore, that I am one of you," he said.

After brief recital of the history of Philadelphia in connection with the political development he addressed himself to Lincoln.

Recalls Lincoln's Visit Here

"On this occasion," he said, "we are reminded of the great crisis through which our country passed under the leadership of one of the great men of all history — Abraham Lincoln. On his way to Washington he stopped here and was welcomed at Independence Hall, where only a few years later, as a martyr to the cause for which he stood, his body lay in state.

"The question which stirred men's hearts was whether government by the will of the people should perish from the earth. There is no better expression of the feeling in the North than what he said, extemporaneously, out of the fullness of his troubled heart, on that February day in 1861:

"'I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved independence.

Tie That Bound Nation

"'I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept the Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, it was the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but I hope to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men.'

"In recalling the character and achievements of Lincoln, we remember him as one who did not stand for strife, but for kindliness. It was his glory to win the affection alike of those who he led and of those whom he opposed. It seems unnecessary to review the life of Abraham Lincoln in all its greatness, but it would be profitable if we could understand more clearly its meaning and its significance.

"When we pronounce his name we feel at once that something sets him apart from all other men of our time. Yet we can not pick him out for any special characteristic. He seems to stand unique and singular and complete in himself. His name makes much the same impression as if he contained a world within himself. His qualities seem to be generally human and not particular and limited. He possessed powers which he did not exert of his own choice, but which were aroused the moment they were challenged.

"He went through his youth as one whose mind is never halted to engage upon the particular endeavor or occupation for which it is intended. He

passed from one partial success to another until the crisis of a country suddenly matched the universal gift of his being.

Cut Off in Splendor of Perfection

"Much of his nature was revealed to us, yet we feel that more remained that never appeared to our view. The lines of his power run off toward infinity and lead our imagination into new fields of conjecture. We wonder what course he might have taken and whether there was not more of promise in him when he died than before. He developed with new tasks and his power had only begun to indicate its splendor and its perfection.

"No one can describe human nature brought to its finest development. We think of him as honest, but honesty is not a quality. It is simply an indication of character. There was nothing small or petty about him. His honesty was not accidental nor was it merely a policy, but it was an expression of his great nature.

"Again, he saw things with his own eyes, while most men only live up to formulas or follow others and never take the troublle to search for truth as such. Men believe many things that are not so which they have accepted second hand. They do not feel it necessary to see things with their own eyes, and it is in this respect that we can justly criticize the attitude of people of today.

Study Only Pleasure in Youth

"In his youth and early manhood it would seem that study was his only pleasure. He sought nothing from business except that it would give him leisure to know other people. He liked to gather with his neighbors in the evening around the fire and discuss political issues. He wanted to talk about the things that were going on. He liked to make shrewd and penetrating comments upon them. He thought this was an important part of the business of life, because it uncovered the meanings of things.

"He was studious, but not simply for its own sake. He wanted to understand better what he had to do He was eager in pursuing the curiosity of his mind. That sort of study enables men to understand the circumstances in which they live. Without such understanding how can we act wisely? How can we fulfill the duties of our day?

"He was direct and fearless and when right he exercised no caution for himself. While his mind seemed to be guided by his principles, yet he always considered the effect of what he said. His humor saved him from many an awkward situation. He joked about misfortune and often told a funny story to show how little troubled he was. He only restrained his gift for saying things in order to say the right thing. He seemed so directly in contact with the drift of things that he could define them more clearly than others.

Lived in Period of Swift Changes

"Lincoln grew up with the frontier that was growing as fast as men were. States were born and came to maturity within a brief period. The pressure of rapid change and the necessity of that quick process was what made and molded men with such speed. It is thus where civilization moves rapidly that men mature earliest. They could begin in the crude and be tried out in a single generation. It could not again be done that way, because that period has passed. Lincoln could not have been born at any other time nor made in any other way.

"They spoke a simple language on the frontier, and that was a marked trait of this great American. Many times the language he used was so plain, so original, that it distressed some members of his Cabinet. In referring to his second election, which occurred in the midst of the war, he said, 'The people have decided not to swap horses in the middle of the stream.' Everybody could understand that, they all knew what that meant.

"Lincoln was a man of the people. He laid his foundations deep in the experiences and the consciousness of his fellow men. He came out from the people and was able to speak for them because he understood. He gloried in his kinship with the 'plain people'; not because he was born in a log cabin nor because his early life was spent in poverty, but because the democracy of the people was the very spirit and essence of his life. He felt the unspoken and sometimes terrifying struggle of men simple to live and be free.

Never Lost Common Touch

"He was the happy embodiment of the genius of our people, with whom he never lost the common touch. He seemed to possess that peculiar requisite which the times demanded. Knowing his people, he became the leader. He was well equipped and prepared mentally and physically to do so. Thus he was fully able to triumph over the obstacles that seemed unsurmountable.

"It is not Lincoln the lawyer, nor the politician, nor even the statesman, that will survive, but Lincoln, the friend of the oppressed, the champion of human rights, the great emancipator. 'We must continue to dedicate ourselves to the great task remaining before us,' he said. It was the cherished hope of his life 'that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"Lincoln felt in his heart a universal sympathy for those who struggle, a universal understanding of the things that were in their hearts and the burdens that were upon their backs. And so the lesson of this day is faith in the common product of the Nation, the faith in the leadership of men, wise men, who have come from the people. We should not be Americans deserving to call ourselves the fellow countrymen of Lincoln if we did not feel the compulsion that his example lays upon us."

Before presenting General Pershing, General Price told him that in the future he could regard the medal of the club as an expression of its appreciation of his great services to America and the world.

"Whenever you may, in the years to come, look upon the world," he said, "it will bring to mind this scene and the fact that your fellow members of the Union League acclaim you as the victorious leader of the greatest legion which ever left its country's shores."

At the conclusion of his address General Pershing received the members and guests of the League. For Lieutenant Frank Schoble, who lost his sight in action, he had the benignant blessing of a father and a commanding officer.

Before the ceremony in Lincoln Hall the general was the guest of the officers and directors of the club at dinner.

PERSHING'S EULOGY OF LINCOLN WINS PLAUDITS OF SPRINGFIELD; THOUSANDS AT ARSENAL MEETING

Ill State Regis 2-13-22

John J. Pershing, general of the American armies, never won a battle more effectively than he won the heart of Springfield last night when 8,000 people heard him deliver a eulogy of Abraham Lincoln that concluded the program commemorating the 113th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Pershing's address, brilliant and forceful, proved him an orator as well as a soldier. It was the notable event of a Lincoln day program long to be remembered as one in which Springfield as a whole took part.

Vice-President Coolidge who preceded General Pershing, delivered an eloquent and scholarly address in which he extolled the virtues of Lincoln and the value of Lincoln's teachings to Americans living today.

Pershing when he stepped forward to begin his speech looked grim and soldierly. The tumult of cheers refused to subside. He smiled and the cheering increased. Then William Dodd Chenery, leader of the big chorus, hopped on his soap box and lead the big throng in three rousing cheers after which the noise gradually died down and the general began talking.

Talks at Veterans.

General Persiing in opening his address greeted as comrades the veterans of the Civil war who occupied a place of honor near the platform and the soldiers of the World war who were present in large numbers throughout the hall.

Contrasting his visit to the tomb of Napoleon while in France and to the tomb of Lincoln in Springfield he said:

"Napoleon, a great soldier, was inspired by only his personal ambition. Lincoln's ambition was to serve the people."

When in his address he touched upon historic events of the Civil war he talked directly at the Grand Army veterans.

Drawing inspiration for the present day from the life of Lincoln General Pershing declared:

"In these days of conflict between capital and labor the wisdom of Lincoln whose guide was a sense of justice and the good of the people as a whole may well be invoked."

Pershing paid tribute to the military sagacity of Lincoln and brought out in detail how Lincoln's judgment surpassed that of McClellan in the early days of the Civil war when McClellan was in command of the Union armies.

Points to Lincoln's Love of Mankind.

General Pershing concluded his address with the following eloquent tribute to Lincoln's love of mankind:

"Lincoln's amazing love of mankind collectively was only surpassed by his just treatment of men individually. He once said that if he could find a church that had for its creed only the first commandment and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" he would join it. Deeply religious, it is worth while in these days of materialism and doubt for us to take note of his implicit trust in God. In yonder court house in 1860, he uttered these inspired and prophetic words:

"'I know there is a God, and that He hates injustice * * * I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready.

"'I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God.

time on this world at Washington, Secretary Stanton said: 'Now he belongs to the ages.' That is true. He belongs to every age in which men shall struggle for an ideal. He belongs to every place where men fight for human rights, but in a peculiar, more intimate way, he belongs to you.

Served City Well.

"He had served your city well before it became his home. With his help, while a member of the legislature, Springfield had been made the capital of this state. Here in an office he began the regular study of the law. From this city your fathers sent him to congress. He came back to his home at the end of his term and ' t it be known that his political career was done, from that time forward he would give himself wholly to the law.

"So men work and plan and tell their plans, but the issue lies in another hand. In May, 1854, the Missouri compromise was repealed. In October, at your state fair grounds, Abraham Lincoln spoke. Te was beginning to make that fight against evil for which he had been raised up. Even those of your fathers who knew him best heard him with wonder. 'He felt upon his soul the truths burn which he uttered,' a local paper said, 'and all present felt that he was true to his own soul. His feelings once or twice swelled within and came near stiffling utterance. He quivered with emotion . The whole house was still as death.'

"Here, in a letter to a friend, he wrote: 'Can we, as a nation, continue permanently—forever—half slave and half free? The problem is too mighty for me—may God in his mercy superintend the solution.' In and out of your homes he moved restlessly during the week of the Chicago convention. Here in the doorway of a store he heard the shout: 'Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln, you are nominated!' The crowd thronged across the street from the telegraph office. He raised his hat. 'My friends, I am glad to receive your c ngratulations,' he said, 'and as there is a little woman down on Eighth street who will be glad to hear the news, you must excuse me until I inform her.'

"He never forget Springfield. Always, a visitor from here might be sure of a warm welcome at the white house. In the last year of his first term, when it seemed likely that he might fail of re-election, he spoke often of his coming plans to his family and friends. All of these plans were centered here. Perhaps a little house on the street, perhaps a farm on the outskirts—but somewhere, somehow, he would find a place in Springfield which would keep him for the rest of his years in the town and among the people he loved.

"It is not to the City of Washington that men must turn if they would understand Abraham Lincoln. The beginning and the end of his nature is here. Here was the life which he carried with him. The frank and open ways of the neighbor were his. The indulgent patience of the friend who knows how hard and difficult is the path of the common man. Too often the world turns its eyes to the high places, thinking that from them will come its revelations and its great events, forgetful that a greater wisdom is in those who 'mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate.' The greatest epoch in all human history began in a manger.

thrilled within us, of how our American general stood at a certain spot in France and said, 'Well, Lafayette, we're here.'

"How those words sought—and found a home in all our souls!

Tonight our general, himself, is home again. He has come back—back from the land of Lafayette, back to the land of Lincoln.

"A few of us saw him in Europe. I saw him there—saw him the day of the inspection, decoration and passing in review, of our own Illinois division, the Thirty-third; saw him salute the thirty thousand boys of Illinois, and their proud flags, while seven great bands, with corps of trumpets and drums, played our marching song, 'Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois, Illinois.'

"We were glad to see him there; we are glad to have him here.

"What is the use of talking; we cannot do without the soldier. We have got to take care of ourselves. No king, no emperor, no sultan, no czar and no mikado, is praying, tonight, for the success of the American experiment of self government. We must take care of ourselves—or we cannot be what the great Washington warred for and the great Lincoln died for—the beacon light of liberty, the last hope of humanity.

"In this great hour, in this greatest of centuries, we now have here, the greatest soldier of the greatest of nations; and I present to you, and through you the people of Illinois, the general of the armies of America."

In his address introducing Coolidge, Yates paid special attention to his atttude toward the action of the vice-president in the recent strike of Boston policemen. He said:

"In the first inaugural, President Lincoln said to his dissatisfied fellow countrymen, 'You can have no oath registered in Heaven, to destroy this government, while I shall have the most solemn one, to preserve, protect and defend it.'

"You and I know he kept the oath.

"That high conception of official oath and duty has burned and blazed in many men who have become executives in this country. There are some conspicuous examples.

"Massachusetts, ancient and honorable Massachusetts, commonwealth of 'the ancient faith,' was suddenly called upon, not long ago, to support, or desert, such an executive of her own.

"Her governor, suddenly confronted with riot and mob in Boston through desertion of duty by policemen, declared it was 'a letting in of the enemy,' namely, anarchy.

"Before morning his call, for help for the law, rang through and through the old Commonwealth.

"And the Old Bay State rose, in its majesty and its might, and sustained the young governor!

"Recently, our grateful nation has presented to him the vice-presidency

"CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE"

That credit should be given to whom credit is due is the belief of Hon. James M. Graham.

Accordingly in his talk at the arsenal meeting last night he asserted that Elmer Kneale, secretary of the Mid-Day Luncheon club under the auspices of which the program was held, deserved the credit. He pointed out that it was Mr. Kneale who arranged the myriad details of the meeting and saw that the plans were successfully carried out.

Those in the audience who looked over the array of faces for the countenance of Mr. Kneale failed to see it among the celebrites on the platform.

As usual Mr. Kneale had seen that "everything was fixed" and had then submerged himself.

ligious, it is worth while in these days of materialism and doubt for us to take note of his implicit trust in God. In yonder court house in 1860, he uttered these inspired and prophetic words:

"'I know there is a God, and that He hates injustice * * * I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready.

"'I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God.

"'I have told them that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand' and Christ and reason say the same; and (men) will find it so.

"'I may not see the end; but it will come, and I shall be vindicated; and * * * men will find that they have not read their Bibles aright.'

"As the leader of the nation in the dark days of war that threatened to destroy us, Lincoln had always a sublime confidence in the triumph of right. Though saddened by disaster, he was never dismayed. Unshaken by scorn and disloyalty, he moved ever steadfast toward the goal. An ardent patriot, he had an abiding faith in his own and his country's destiny. Clear of vision, patient under adversity, merciful in judgment, he worked and suffered for the people whom he loved. The principles of right and justice which he proclaimed and for which he died, were the inspiration of the magnificent American armies that fought in the World war. Indeed, the fundamental truths that fell from his lips have become the living hope of oppressed humanity of every clime.

"The ordinary course of his life ran in much the same channel as that of numerous other native Americans. So whether we consider him as an earnest youth, a lawyer, a legislator, a strategist, a patriot, or a statesman, it is all so wondrous that we still ask ourselves the source of his wisdom and power. To this I believe there is but one answer—God and God alone."

Coolidge's Address.

The part which Springfield played in the life of Lincoln took up much of the address of Vice President Coolidge.

"It is with deep humility that any one would speak of Abraham Lincoln here," said Vice President Coolidge.

"This is sacred ground. These streets of Springfield he had often trod. Here stands the walls of buildings which have echoed his voice. Over these fields and along these streams he walked alone and thought. When his eyes closed for the last is here. Here was the life which he carried with him. The frank and open ways of the neighbor were his. The indulgent patience of the friend who knows how hard and difficult is the path of the common man. Too often the world turns its eyes to the high places, thinking that from them will come its revelations and its great events, forgetful that a greater wisdom is in those who 'mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate.' The greatest epoch in all human history began in a manger.

McCauley Greets Pershing.

William R. McCauley, commander of the Illinois department of the American Legion, extended greeting to the city's distingulshed guests on behalf of the ex-service men.

The American Legion chief was heartily applauded as he pledged to Pershing the undying fealty of the American Legion and the willingness to follow him again should the need come.

Rev. Rogers, extending a greeting on behalf of the Springfield churches, told of the fatherly interest of General Pershing in his soldiers and of the capacity for action shown by Coolidge when as governor of Massachusetts he put down the Boston police strike after declaring that "there is no right to strike against the public safety at any time."

Governor Small, welcoming General Pershing and Vice-president Coolidge on behalf of the state of Illinois, referred to Coolidge as following in the footsteps of Lincoln and lauded the military genius of Pershing and its part in winning the war.

James M. Graham, introducing Congressman Richard Yates as chairman of the evening, made a brief talk in which he thanked the public and the churches for their co-operation in making the celebration the big success it proved to be.

Richard Yates Applauded.

Congressman Yates whose influence was one of the big factors in bringing Coolidge and Pershing to Springfield spoke briefly but interestingly in introducing the two speakers.

Yates who was in bad voice owing to a cold contracted at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he delivered a Lincoln address Saturday, was given a veritable ovation by the great audience. It was a sort of welcome home to the former governor. The latter was deeply gratified.

In introducing Pershing Congressman Yates said:

"Not so very long ago, we all read, while our hearts all throbbed and called upon, not long ago, to support, or desert, such an executive of her own.

"Her governor, suddenly confronted with riot and mob in Boston through desertion of duty by policemen, declared it was 'a letting in of the enemy,' namely, anarchy.

"Before morning his call, for help for the law, rang through and through the old Commonwealth.

"And the Old Bay State rose, in its majesty and its might, and sustained the young governor!

"Recently, our grateful nation has presented to him the vice-presidency of the United States.

"It is now our privilege to listen to him:

"The vice-president!"

The work of the chorus directed by William Dodd Chenery was one of the beautiful features of the night's program, Taylor's orchestra accompanying the singing.

Following the opening chorus number the audience joined in the national anthem after assembly was sounded on the cornet by Charles J. Lorch. While the Star Spangled Banner was being sung a veteran of the Grand Army stood on the steps of the platform holding aloft an American flag. At the conclusion of the evening program Pershing and Coolidge held an informal reception, shaking hands with hundreds who filed past.

The program last night followed the carrying out in detail of the announced program for the afternoon when several thousand people gathered at the Chicago & Alton depot to cheer General Pershing and Vice-president Coolidge.

Taken to Monument.

When Vice-president Calvin Coolidge arrived in Springfield Sunday afternoon over the Chicago and Alton railroad at 3 o'clock he was greeted by General Pershing who had arrived only a short time before from a trip to Petersburg.

Congressman Richard Yates was with the vice-president at the depot reception. Coolidge and General Pershing were taken from the station to Lincoln's home and to the monument by members of the reception committee.

Troop D, Illinois Cavalry commanded by Captain Bert Styles escorted the Pershing party from the Illinois Central depot to the C. & A. depot and when Vice-president Coolidge arrived Troop D, Company C, and Company I of the National Guards and the Boy Scouts troops were standing at attention.

Governor Len Small was with General Pershing and Vice-president Coolidge when they left the station in automobiles for the Lincoln monument. There was a large crowd at the monument when the distinguished visitors arrived.

Vice-president Coolidge was the first to register on the visitors' book in the custodian's room. General Pershing signed next and was followed by Governor Small, Commander William R. McCauley of the state department. American Legion, Secretary of State Louis Emmerson, Francis G. Blair and Clarence Root.

When the party was viewing the exhibits Custodian Fay told many interesting things of the Great Emancipator. From the Lincoln memorial room the party was conducted to the Lincoln vault.

Mr. Coolidge placed the first wreath on the casket reposing in the vault. As he did so he said, "It is indeed an honor to place a wreath on the tomb of America's martyred president, whose memory is endeared to us forever. His ideals will live forever in the mind of the American public."

"I consider this a privilege not only for myself but also for the American people and the people of the world to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln" were the words of General Pershing as he placed a wreath.

Pershing and Coolidge

PERSHING AND COOLIDGE ARE COMING HERE TODAY TO JOIN IN LINCOLN DAY CELEBRATION

Springfield will welcome today as its guests two of America's most noted men, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge and General John J. Pershing, general of the Armies of the United States, who comes here to participate in the exercises to be held today commemorating the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

The program for today in connection with the presence of the two distinguished guests, including a visit by General Pershing to Old Salem and Petersburg this morning, a pilgrimage by Vice-President Coolidge and General Pershing to the Lincoln home and the tomb of Lincoln this afternoon, will culminate in the great public observance of the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln to be held at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the arsenal, at which time both guests will deliver addresses. The entire event being arranged under the auspices of the Mid-day Luncheon club with the Springfield churches co-operating

Besides the two guests of honor, a number of men prominent in the affairs of the state and nation will be in Springfield to join in the event of the day, including United States Senators Medill McCormick and William B. McKinley, Congressman Richard Yates, who comes to act as the chaiman of the exercises this evening, Major General Milton J. Foreman, commander of the National Guard of Illinois, Colonel John McAuley Palmer, aid to General Pershing, William R. McCauley, state commander of the American Legion, William Q. Setliffe, state adjutant of the American Legion, and F. W. Stearns of Boston, Mass., who accompanied Vice-President Coolidge to this city.

Pershing Arrives This Morning

General Pershing, accompanied by Colonel Palmer, will arrive here on the Alton early this morning and will be met at the train at 7:30 o'clock by a committee, including Mayor Charles T. Baumann, Adjutant General Carlos E. Black and Elmer J. Neale, and escorted to the Leland hotel where he will be a guest while in the city.

Following breakfast at the hotel, General Pershing will leave on a special train over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroad, at 9:30 a.m., for Old Salem and Petersburg. He will be accompanied on this trip by a party including the following: Mayor Charles T. Baumann, Adjutant General Black, Colonel R. J. Shand, Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Jones, Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Nelson, Hon. James M. Graham, Major General Milton J. Foreman, Senator William B. McKinley Major Bluford Wilson, W. C. Hurst, Colonel John McAuley Palmer, Dr. George T. Palmer, Walter M. Allen, Mrs. P. B. Warren, and Miss Helen Nicolay.

The party will be guests of the Old Salem Lincoln League, of Petersburg and will be entertained at luncheon there at the Christian church. They will return to the city at 2:30 this afternoon.

General Pershing and the members of the reception committee accompanying him will be escorted by cavalry troop D, I.N.G., to the Chicago & Alton station in time to meet Vice President Coolidge upon his arrival at 3:05 this afternoon from Washington, D. C.

Public Reception

At the station the public reception for the two distinguished guests will be held, with the reception committee participating, also with local national guard organizations and members of the American Legion present.

To Lincoln Home

Following the greetings at the station the party will go to the waiting automobiles at the north end of the Chicago & Alton station and form in line for the march to the Lincoln home. Following this troop D, commanded by Captain H. W. Styles, will present sabres and form an immediate escort, preceded by the American Legion and Boy Scout drum and bugle corps.

The line of march to the Lincoln home will be as follows: East on Jefferson street to Sixth street, south on Sixth street to Jackson street east on Jackson street to Eighth street at the Lincoln.

Following the visit to the Lincoln home, the party will proceed, without military escort, to the tomb of Lincoln, where some brief exercises will be held. The following route will be taken to the monument; North on Eighth street, to Adams street, west on Adams to Fourth, north on Fourth street to Jefferson street, west on Jefferson street to Second street, north on Second to North Grand avenue, west on North Grand avenue to Monumental avenue and north on Monumental to Oak Ridge cemetery.

Vice President Coolidge and General Pershing will return to the Leland hotel and the members of the reception committee will disband, following the ceremonies at the monument.

At 6:00 o'clock this evening an informal dinner will be given in honor of Vice President Coolidge and General Pershing at the Leland hotel, with the members of the reception committee participating. This function will be entirely of a social nature without any informal program. The party will enter waiting cars shortly after 7:30 o'clock and proceed to the arsenal for the evening exercises.

Extra Seats.

In order to accommodate the large audience which is expected to assemble at the arsenal this evening, 3,600 extra seats have been placed in the hall. It is planned to admit an audience of 7,500 persons into the building. Attractive decorations have been arranged in the arsenal in keeping with the event, including a large portrait of Lincoln placed in front of the speaker's table.

The doors of the arsenal will be opened at 6:30 o'clock this evening. It has been ordered that all persons coming in automobiles, approach the building from the north, on Second and Adams streets, unload their occupants at the east door of the arsenal and proceed to parking spaces to the west and south of the arsenal. It has been requested that in loading the cars after the evening program they again approach the building from the north. Members of the local police force will be stationed at the street intersections about the arsenal to carry out the regulations.

The program at the arsenal will begin at 7:30 o'clock this evening, with special numbers by the John L. Taylor orchestra and a chorus choir numbering 200 voices under the direction of William Dodd Chenery.

The final rehearsal of the chorus will be held at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon at the arsenal with the orchestra present. It is predicted the work of the chorus under the splendid leadership of Mr. Chenery, will be one of the outstanding features of the evening program. Not in many years has such a capable gathering of singers been brought together.

Program For Lincoln Day Celebration

The general program for today in connection with the visit of Vice-president Coolidge and General Pershing here will be as follows:

General Pershing arrives this morning at 7:30 o'clock over the Chicago & Alton railroad accompanied by his aid. Colonel John McAuley Palmer.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning General Pershing and party will depart for Old Salem and Petersburg on a special train over the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad.

General Pershing and party will return from Petersburg at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and will be escorted by Troop D to the Chicago & Alton station to join Vice-president Coolidge upon his arrival at 3:05 p.m.

Public reception for Vice-president Coolidge and General Pershing, with the members of the reception committee participating will be held at the Chicago & Alton station immediately following the arrival of the vice-president.

Vice-president Coolidge and General Pershing, accompanied by the reception committee, will make a pilgrimage to the Lincoln home and the tomb of Lincoln.

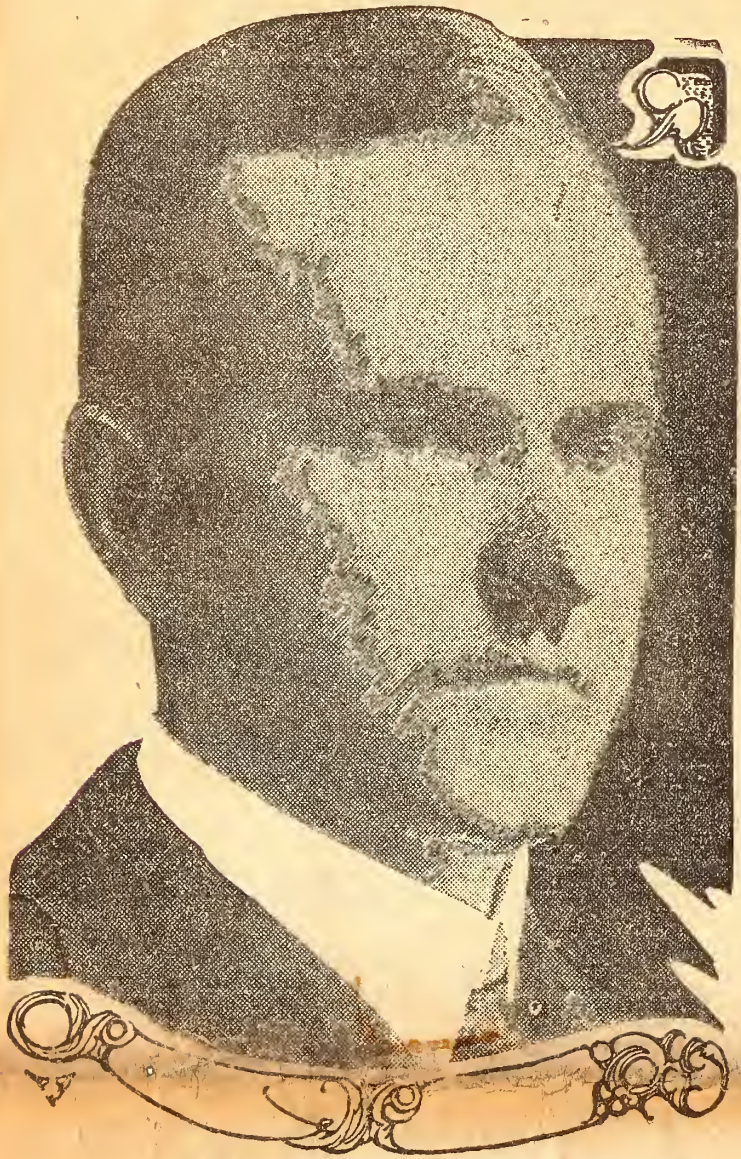
6:00 p.m. informal dinner will be given in honor of Vice-president Coolidge and General Pershing at the Leland hotel, with the reception committee participating.

7:30 p.m. public observance of the 113th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will be held at the arsenal with Vice-president Coolidge and General Pershing as the speakers.

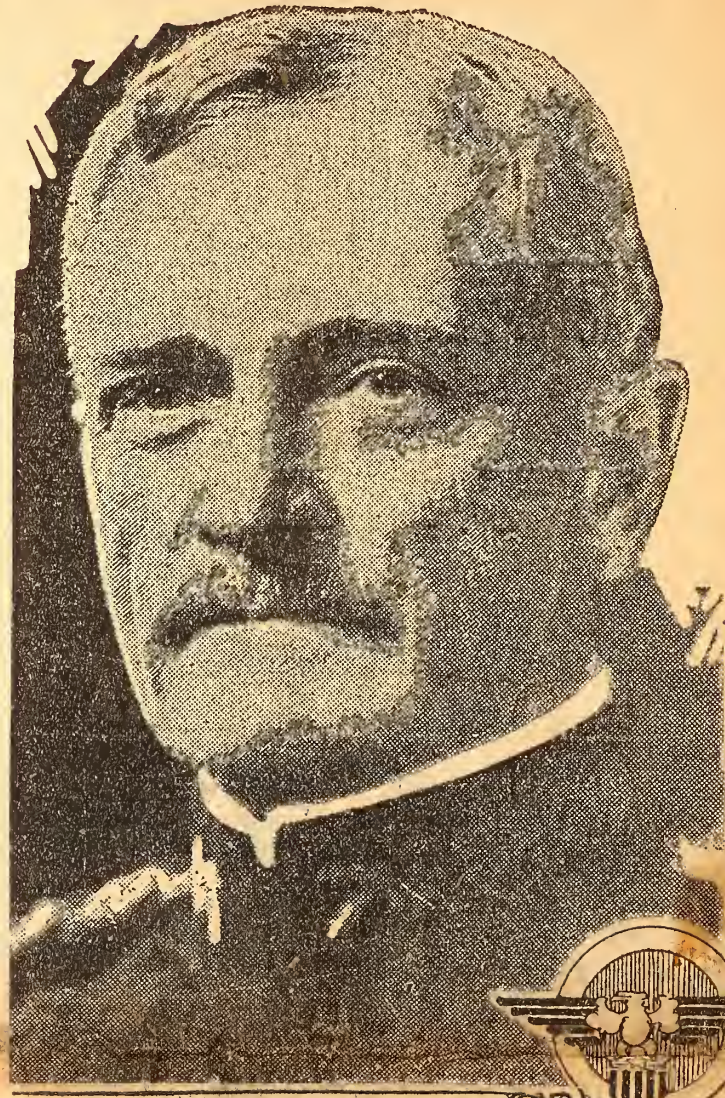
(Continued on Page 8, Part 1)

- Ill State Journal 2-12-22

Distinguished Visitors Lincoln Day Speakers



VICE PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

The guests and members of the reception committee are expected to arrive at the arsenal about 8:00. As a signal of the approach of the distinguished guests an assembly call will be sounded on the cornet by Charles J. Lorch, following which the party will proceed through the center isle to their places on the platform. Immediately after the party has been seated the "Star Spangled Banner" will be sung by the audience. After several greetings of welcome and special musical numbers, Congressman Richard Yates, who has made special trip to this city for the occasion, will be introduced as the chairman of the evening by Former Congressman James M. Graham, acting president of the Mid-Day Luncheon club.

The first speaker of the evening will be Vice President Coolidge and the final speaker will be General Pershing. Immediately following his address the audience will be requested to remain in their places during the singing of a song, while the official party will retire down the center isle from the hall. Both speakers are expected to draw lessons from the life of the great Emancipator bearing upon national and world problems of the present day.

The Program.

Following is the program to be carried out:

Music (a) March—"Comrads of the Legion" ..... Sousa
(b) Overture—"Tancred" ....Rossini
The John L. Taylor Orchestra.

Chorus—"The Gloria," from the "Twelfth Mass" .....Mozart

Music — March from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner

Assembly Call—Charles J. Lorch, cornetist.

Song—"Star Spangled Banner" .. .. Francis Scott Key
Audience.

Invocation—The Right Rev. G. H. Sherwood, bishop of the diocese of Springfield.

Greetings — William R. McCauley, state commander of the American Legion.

Greeting in Behalf of the Springfield Churches—The Rev. Euclid B. Rogers, president of the Springfield Ministerial association.

Greeting and Welcome—Governor Len Small.

Chorus—"Unfold! Ye Portals," from the "Redemption," .....Gounod
Chorus.

Introduction of Congressman Richard Yates as chairman by Hon. James M. Graham, acting president of the Mid-Day Luncheon club.

Address—The Hon. Calvin Coolidge, vice president of the United States.

Song—"America, the Beautiful .... Samuel A. Ward
Audience.

Address—General John J. Pershing, general of the armies.

Song — "Onward, Christian Soldiers," Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan.

Vice President Coolidge will leave the city at 12:20 this evening for Chicago, Ill., over the Chicago and Alton railroad. General Pershing will remain in the city until tomorrow moning and will speak at 10 o'clock before the state convention of the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway association at the arsenal.

Admission will be by invitation. He will leave the city at 11 o'clock in the morning for Urbana, Ill.

Two official automobiles will be placed at the disposal of Vice President Coolidge and General Pershing while they are in the city, through the courtesy of Edward Muller, local representative of the Cadillac Motor company. The driver of the car in which General Pershing will ride will be L. E. VanHessley, former service man.

Pershing and Coolidge

PERSHING AND COOLIDGE TO BE HERE NEXT SUNDAY

NOTABLES TO BE IN CITY FOR LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

Ill. State Journal Feb 6 - 1932

With plans practically completed for the coming of Vice President Calvin Coolidge and Gen. John J. Pershing to participate in the public celebration of the 113th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln next Sunday under the auspices of the Mid-day Luncheon club with the Springfield churches co-operating, it is expected that this will be a notable event such as will be remembered by Springfield people for many years to come.

Probably not in many years have two such notable figures as Vice President Coolidge and General Pershing visited the city at the same time and it is believed they will receive a tremendous ovation while here.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive in the city will be General Pershing, who will reach here early Sunday morning, coming from Chicago. It is planned to meet his informally and quietly at the sleeper and take him for breakfast to the Leland hotel, and where he will be a guest while in the city. At 9:30 a. m., he will go aboard a special train via the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad to visit Old Salem. At noon he will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given under the auspices of the Old Salem Lincoln league, of Petersburg, at the Christian church.

The return of General Pershing to the city in the afternoon will be timed to coincide with the arrival of Vice President Coolidge at 3:05 p. m., via the Chicago & Alton railroad. At this time the public reception for the distinguished guests will be held at the station with the members of the reception committee participating. The several local military organizations and members of the American legion will be present.

Following the greetings at the station the guests and the members of the reception committee will proceed to the Lincoln home, at Eighth and Jackson streets, escorted by Troop D, I. N. G.., and the combined drum and bugle corps of the American legion and the Boy Scouts. Four hundred boy scouts will be distributed along the line of march from the station to the Lincoln home.

Upon the arrival at the Lincoln home, the military escort will disband and the guests and reception committee will proceed direct to the tomb of Lincoln, where it is expected some brief exercises will be held. After the pilgrimage General Pershing and Vice President Coolidge will retire to the hotel.

At 6 p. m. an informal dinner will be given in honor of the visiting guests with the members of the reception committee participating. The dinner will be entirely of a social nature without any formal program or addresses. Following the dinner the party will go in automobiles to the arsenal at 8 p. m. for the evening exercises.

As the program at the arsenal will be open to the general public, with no admission charged, it is anticipated the largest audience, which has entered the huge auditorium in nearly twenty years, will be present. It is announced that the doors of the arsenal will not be open until 7 p. m. Three thousand extra seats will be placed in the building so that an audience of six thousand persons can be accommodated.

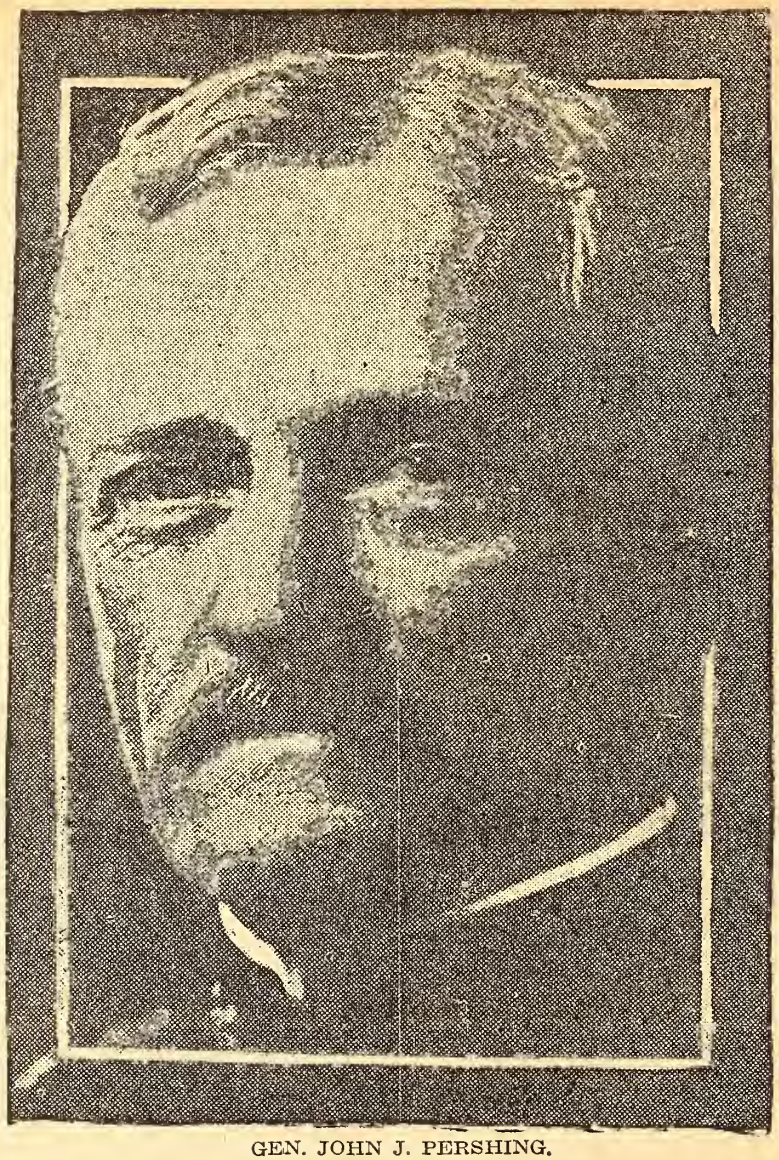
The program at the Arsenal will begin at 7:30 p. m. with special numbers by the John L. Taylor orchestra of fifteen members, and numbers by a chorus of 150 voices led by William Dodd Chenery, who is the musical director for the event. The chorus will represent the various church choirs of the city and is expected to be one of the most delightful features of the evening program. Two numbers will be sung by the chorus. "The Gloria," from the Twelfth Mass, by Mozart, and "Unfold! Ye Portals," from the "Redemption," by Gounod.

Three chorus rehearsals are to be held in preparation for this occasion, the first being at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Central Baptist church. The second rehearsal will be held next Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock at Central Baptist church. Miss Helen Nettleton will preside at the piano for both rehearsals. The final chorus rehearsal will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the arsenal with the orchestra present.

Following the arrival of Vice President Coolidge and General Pershing at the arsenal at 8 o'clock, the audience will join in the singing of the Song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," following which the invocation will be offered by the Right Rev. G. H. Sherwood, D. D. bishop of the Diocese of Springfield. The acting president of the Mid-day Luncheon club on this occasion will be former Congressman James M. Graham, who will introduce Rev. Euclid B. Rogers, president of the Springfield Ministerial association, William R. McCaulley, state commander of the American legion, and Gov. Len Small to give brief greetings of welcome.

Following the greetings Congressman Richard Yates will be introduced as the chairman of the evening. The first speaker will be Vice-President Coolidge and the final

A. E. F. HERO WHO WILL BE IN CITY FOR CELEBRATION OF LINCOLN DAY



GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

speaker of the evening will be General Pershing.

Congressman Yates is making a special trip to this city from Grand Rapids, Mich., in order to participate in this program. Vice President Coolidge will be accompanied to this city by Frank W. Stearns, of Washington, D. C., and General Pershing will be accompanied here by his aid, Colonel John McAuley Palmer. It is expected that United States Senator Medill McCormick and William B. McKinley will be present.

According to present plans General Pershing will leave here Monday afternoon for Urbana, going by way of the Illinois Traction system. He is scheduled to speak Monday before the state convention of the Pikes Peak-Ocean-to-Ocean Highway association. which will be in session at that time.

The following are the members of the reception committee, which will greet Vice President Coolidge and General Pershing upon their arrival here: Gov. Len Small, Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling, Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson, Hon. Edward E. Miller, Hon. Francis G. Blair, Hon. Andrew Russel, Hon. Edward J. Brundage, Chief Justice Clyde E. Stone, Mayor Charles T. Baumann, Commissioner J. Emil Smith, Commissioner Frank Hamilton, Commissioner Roy Reece, Commissioner Willis J. Spaulding, Judge E. S. Smith, Judge Louis FitzHenry, Colonel Richings J. Shand, Colonel Frank L. Taylor, Colonel S. O. Tripp, Lieut. Col. F. M. Jones, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Nelson, Col. Otis B. Duncan, Hon. James M. Graham, Dr. T. J. Knudson, Clarence J. Root, Dr. Walter G. Bain, Dr. A. R. Crook, Ira B. Blackstock and Elmer J. Kneale. The churches of the city are represented in the reception committee by the Right Rev. G. H. Sherwood, the Very Rev. Monsignor Timothy Hickey, V. G., Rev. Euclid B. Rogers, and Rabbi Sol Landman. The civic organizations of the city are represented by W. H. Bruce, Chamber of Commerce; E. R. Cogswell, Rotary club; Harlington Wood, Optimists club; Hon. Logan Hay, Kiwanis club; D. L. Giffin, Lions club; Dr. C. A. Frazee, Loyal league, and P. B. Warren, Lincoln Centennial association.

The patriotic organizations of the city are represented in the reception committee by H. B. Davidson, G. A. R.; Capt. R. R. Ritchie, Spanish War veterans, and Charles S. Andrus, Sons of the American revolution. For the American legion, William R. McCaulley, state commander, William Q. Setliffe, state adjutant, Capt. H. W. Styles, commander of the local post, and vice commanders John Lynn and Jerome O'Connell, jr.

Other members of the reception committee are William Dodd Chenery, Dr. George T. Palmer, United States Senator Medill McCormick, United State Senator William B. McKinley, former United States Senator, L. Y. Sherman, State Senator J. A. Wheeler. Hon. Earl B. Searcy,

[incomplete]

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Tributes